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Editors and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE,
RALEIGH, March 12th, 1875.

Dear Journal:—To-day has been the most interesting of the session.—The Convention bill being the Special Order for 12 o'clock, the Senate Chamber was filled to its utmost capacity.—In fact, the House was without a quorum, and the members only left the Senate Chamber when it was ascertained there was about to be a call of the House.

Exactly at 12 o'clock every Senator being in his seat except Colonel Cooke, of Franklin, the gavel of the President fell, other business was stopped, and the Clerk was directed to read the bill. The friends of Convention had determined not to consume time in the speeches, although some of them were elaborately prepared. Colonel Wilkinson, the Senator from Caswell, moved to amend by preventing the Convention from interfering with the manner of electing Judges and Magistrates. It was promptly voted down. Other amendments were offered, and all met the same fate. The negro Mabson, looking out for his friends, moved to amend, prohibiting the re-establishment of the whipping post, and disfranchisement for crime.

Mr. Linney proposed an amendment, leaving it to the people to decide at the polls whether the Convention shall be restricted or not. This elicited some discussion. Colonel French, of Robeson, was in favor of the amendment, but was satisfied that if it was adopted it would defeat the bill, and he was unwilling to jeopardize its fate, even by adopting a meritorious amendment.

A little after 1 o'clock the clerk began to call the roll. All was uncertainty. The excitement, as the call progressed, was intense. All over the Chamber, Senators and others, were keeping the count. The President responded "aye" in a loud distinct voice, as if conscious of doing his duty.

Mr. Albright, the Senator from Chatham, was reluctantly compelled to vote against his party friends, but his hands were tied. He had promised his constituents, during the canvass, to vote against the call of a Convention.

The Democrats, in succession, voted aye, and the Radicals nay until the name of Cantwell was called. He responded quickly and distinctly "aye," being the first and only Republican who voted in favor of the bill. The friends of the measure now breathed freer, but the absence of Colonel Cooke left the result in doubt.

The call progressed amidst the breathless silence of the vast crowd. The Democrats voting aye and the Radicals nay, until the name of Mr. LeGrand, of Richmond, was reached. He rose from his seat with evident emotion. He was as much in favor of a Convention as any other Senator, but representing a constituency opposed to it he was compelled to record his vote against his party friends. If the Convention was called he could be found battling in the ranks for some worthy man to represent the interests of his people in that body.

Again the clerk proceeded with the call. Mr. Marler, of Yadkin, was the next Democrat who voted in the negative. Mr. Pegram, the worthy Senator from Harnett, did not respond to his name. His position was doubtful, and the friends of the bill were apprehensive of the result. The interest now became painful. One after another the Democratic Senators voted in the affirmative and the Radicals in the negative, without comments, until the name of Mr. Williamson was called, being the third from the end. Two votes were required, and it was known that Mr. Worthy, from Moore, would vote in the negative. Colonel Williamson rose calmly. All turned to him with anxiety, for upon his vote probably rest d the fate of the bill. From the first day of the session he had been one of the most steadfast and persistent opponents of the measure. He evidently felt the responsibility resting upon him, and was fully prepared to meet it. His voice trembled with emotion, and his frame swayed with the feelings which rankled in his breast. His position, he said, was a peculiar one. He had opposed this bill from the first. He feared it was against the best interests of the party, and had fought it hard and persistently, in season and out of season. And now he found himself in a still more trying position. Always a Democrat, he had not been in the habit of setting up his individual opinion against so large a majority of his party. (The Senate Chamber echoed and re-echoed with applause, which the President for some moment could not check.) It may be that he was committing a mistake, but if so it could never be recorded against him—like Uncle Toby's curse, which the recording angels blotted out with tears, he knew his mistake would be obliterated by the forgiveness of his friends. His response "aye" was drowned by the ringing applause from Senators and from the lobbies and galleries. Thus thirty-three votes had been recorded in the affirmative and the bill was safe, as Senator Young was a pronounced friend.

Mr. Worthy, the fourth Democrat, recorded his vote most reluctantly in the negative, as he was personally in favor of a Convention, but he was compelled to forego his own convictions to the views of his friends. Mr. Young then voted aye, securing the passage of the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Pegram, of Harnett, now addressed the President and desired to record his vote. He believed his constituents were opposed to the call of a Convention, but sink or swim, live or die, he would cast his lot with his party in this almost unanimous expression of its wishes.

The President announced that thirty-five votes in the affirmative and fourteen in the negative. The bill had, therefore, passed its second reading.

Col. French rose before the Senators had fully recovered from the deep feeling which prevailed on all sides and moved the rules be suspended and the bill be put upon its third reading. The motion prevailed, and the Clerk read the bill the third time.

The President ordered the roll to be called, and each Democratic Senator voted aye except Mr. Albright and each Radical nay, except Mr. Cantwell, without remark, until the name of Mr. LeGrand was called. He said he no longer desired to hold out against the almost unanimous wishes of his party friends. He then changed his vote to the affirmative. Mr. Marler continued his opposition, but Mr. Worthy allied himself with his party. The record showed that thirty-seven Senators had voted in the affirmative and twelve in the negative. The President announced that the bill had received the constitutional majority, and had passed its final reading in the Senate.

Everybody rose as if by concert, so great was the relief felt on all sides. The Senate refused to do other legislation and soon after adjourned.

The Convention bill will come up in the House to-morrow, and an early day will be fixed for its consideration. Its fate in that body, of course, is not certain, but a very general feeling prevails that the new Democrats who oppose it will not permit three-fourths of their party friends to be defeated by their acting with the negroes of the House, for several of the more intelligent white Radicals, I learn, will support it. A very great responsibility rests upon these gentlemen, and I believe the interests of the State are safe in their hands.

It is thought that the Legislature will adjourn on Monday week. E.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The House of Representatives adopted a resolution on the 2nd February, 1874, instructing its Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the condition and management of the institutions that had received the land scrip found donated by Congress to the States for the establishment of Colleges for the advancement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The report of this committee has been published, and bears in an especial sense upon two lines of information, namely, the use which the States have made of the money obtained from the sales of the land granted to them by Congress and the results of such use.

As to the use of the money thus obtained by the States, the committee say that the larger part has been invested satisfactorily. Some of the States have placed the money in United States bonds, and others in their own State bonds, This latter form of investment, however, has proved very disadvantageous in some instances, especially in certain Southern States. Thus the State of Alabama invested the $216,000 received from the sale of its scrip in State bonds bought at eighty-five per centum of their par value, and now selling at fifty per centum. Lonisiana invested the $182,-923 received from the sale of its scrip in State bonds of the nominal value of $327,000, but the largest offer recently made for any Louisiana bond is twenty-six per centum of its par value. Similar losses, but less in amount, have occurred in the investments made by the States of Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia, although in a majority of the States mentioned the interest money has been paid, and in the case of Virginia this money has been paid when the public funds were not sufficient to meet the demands of other creditors. In the States of North and South Carolina the mismanagement of the fund has been of the grossest character. The committee say that the securities in which North Carolina placed its money "are now substantially valueless;" and in the case of South Carolina the money was invested by H. H. Kimpton, who was then the financial agent of the State, in State bonds, bought at sixty-seven to sixty-eight per centum of their par value, which were afterward reported "as having been hypothecated on State debt in New York." The committee say that "no revenue whatever has been received" from these bonds, and the bonds themselves appear to have disappeared. It is a matter of public congratulation that during the misgovernment to which the Southern States have been subjected since the war, only two States have practically squandered the moneys received by them for the specific purposes of education from the general government.

The committee take the ground that wherever these moneys have been mismanaged or squandered by individuals the State will be held responsible. "The State is the only party known to us in the contract" under which these grants were made, they say, and "the State is responsible to the national government." Undoubtedly this view is accurate and ought to be maintained, says the New York *Evening Post*, to which we are indebted for the above information.

And this being so, can our Legislature hesitate any longer what to do about the bill now pending before it asking that the Land Scrip Fund be made good to the University?

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, is satisfied that the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, to be successful, must come from the West, and indicates Governor Hendricks as his choice. On the subject of the Vice-Presidency he is of the opinion that a Northern man should be chosen; however, he thought General Gordon, of Georgia, would not be a bad selection—indeed, he expressed the belief that "Hendricks and Gordon would sweep

Hon. Frank P. Blair is said to be rapidly sinking, with no hope of re-

WHAT IS A BONANZA?

Perhaps not all of our readers know the meaning of the word bonanza.—Literally, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, it is a "boon," or "free gift." Spanish America conferred the word upon us, and Nevada accepts the "free gift," as illustrative of the treasures of silver with which her mountains abound. When a vein of remarkably rich ore is found in unexpected places, running not in the predicted direction in which well conducted ore ought to run, but diagonally through several mines, this is called a bonanza. It comes as a boon, and a boon it is named in the sonorous syllables of the Castillian tongue.

THE following seems to be a fair estimate of the state of public sentiment as it now stands at Washington concerning political matters:

1st. That Grant stock, to use a common expression, is at a heavy discount, and has declined rapidly within the past two months.

2d. That a third term nomination is no longer among the probabilities, nor a third term election among the probabilities.

3d. That prejudice against the South has rapidly lost strength of late, and a strong reaction in favor of just treatment of southern questions has set in and borne down all opposition.

4th. And as a result of these things, that the moderate Republicans are full of confidence and consider that in them lies the only hope of their party.

The Norfolk *Virginian*, we think, is entirely correct in this summing up of the case.

STILL ANOTHER.

Our good friend, the *Robesonian*, declares now for Convention. It concludes a well considered article on the subject in the following terms:

With all these obstacles to contend with, with bayonets to control any and all elections and a Radical Congress to back the President in his diabolical schemes to sap the foundation of civil liberty and destroy the purity of the ballot box, we thought it well to pause and reflect before calling upon our people to take action in so important a matter. But now that the Radical Congress has dispersed and a Conservative Congress elected in its stead; with the Force bill buried as deep as its originators, in infamy and disgrace; with a reasonable assurance that for several years to come we can have free and fair elections—something that we have not enjoyed since reconstruction—we now place ourself fairly and squarely on record as favoring Convention, and with reasons and explanations above given we claim to have acted with consistency, honesty and prudence.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON.

The New York *Evening Post* is publishing a series of reminiscences and cotemporary sketches of American publishers. The twenty-first paper of the series is devoted to our friends Messrs. E. J. HALE & SON, and being desirous that our readers should share with us the pleasure of reading about the success of gentlemen whom we are sure they remember with the most affectionate regard we reproduce it in our columns this morning. The HALES are men whom we delight to honor.

DYING HOURS OF CONGRESS—SENATOR MASSOM.

We take the following graphic account of the closing scenes of the late Congress from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. It will be seen that a handsome compliment is paid to our worthy Senator:

THE SENATE THIS MORNING,

After its night session, presented the appearance of a battle-field. Scraps of waste paper, torn up speeches and mutilated eloquence, bill and *billet-doux*, duns and what not, lay scattered all over the floor, in one white undistinguishable litter. The night had been eventful. The Ohio Senators had killed off the increased appropriation for the Western rivers, and a majority of one vote had stricken down the appropriation for the Mississippi levees, despite the earnest labors of General Alcorn. General Ransom had detected a job ingeniously covered up in a House bill relating to Courts, which put the State Courts and the property of the Southern people at the mercy of the holders of carpet-bag securities, and, with the aid of Senator Edmunds, had the vile thing killed. Business went on rapidly. Half a dozen Senators were contesting the floor at once, and all going on the "now or never" style of doing business. Newly-elected Senators sat around the Chambers wondering how they would look after an allnight session and eager to try it on. Finally twelve o'clock was reached, and an era ended in the United States Senate, which for party bigotry and cruelty in subserviency to Executive detection is without a parallel in history.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

The Capitol was crowded with visitors, black and white, blue and gray, male and female. The gentle sex overflowed into the reporter's gallery, not a single one of the intruders repraying by a pretty face the annoyance to the regular occupants; and others were let in on the floor of the House, and found delight in filling the seats of the scornful and desperately wicked body. There, then, was the rush of business, but nothing of much import passed. The great thing to be seen was the crowd itself—some five thousand eager faces, waiting for the end, and Mr. Blaines's parting address. Twelve o'clock came,

THE GAVEL FELL,

and the Speaker's voice rang out sharp and clear as he uttered his good-by to the House.

There were no sentences in it destined to live in history; no telling of the strange, eventful undercurrent of the greatest parliamentary struggle of modern times, of which none knew so much as he; but the farewell was fitly, cordially and modestly said, and rewarded by plaudits so general, prolonged and so hearty, from all quarter, that it might fairly be called an ovation. The crowd lingered, like the applause; the ladies seemed loth to go. There were many good-byes were to be said all around, and for an hour after the Congress had passed into history the hall was full of spectators. The day, the scene, had been more dramatic than any witnessed since the impeachment trial; for into the very closing incident of the day there dominated the great central idea suggested by the Speaker—that the scepter had passed away from those so unworthy to wield it into safer and purer hands.

SENATOR RANSOM—WHAT HE SAVED US FROM.

The following is a copy of the bill that was prevented from becoming a law only by the vigilance of Senator RANSOM. We publish it in full that our people may see from how great trouble and vexation and outrage and oppression they were saved:

AN ACT TO REGULATE PROCEEDINGS IN MANDAMUS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all proceedings in a mandamus, in any of the Courts of the United States, wherein any officer of the United States is made a party defendant, but who may die, resign, or be removed from office before the final determination of such proceedings, the same may, if necessary for the purposes of justice, be revived against his successor in said office, and such proceedings may be had as in case of the death of a party defendant during the pending of a suit at law in proper Court; and said proceedings in mandamus shall proceed to a hearing at the same term, unless for good cause shown the Court shall continue the case; and if a peremptory writ shall be awarded, the same shall and may be directed to any successor in office to such person who may have so resigned, been removed, or died.

Sec. 2. That the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, and are hereby give, power to issue the writ of mandamus in all causes at law or in equity of which they have jurisdiction and in which such a writ by the common or the chancery law is an appropriate remedy; or by way of original proceeding when such writ is necessary to any jurisdiction possessed by said Court and is a proper remedy.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

The following extract from the proceedings of the Senate, as published in the Congressional *Record*, will show what part General RANSOM took in the matter. Had the bill passed we would have been at the mercy of any District Judge in the country:

MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Ransom. A message came from the House a short time ago announcing its agreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. No. 1273) to regulate proceedings in *mandamus*. I wish before the bill is enrolled to have it referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination.

The Vice-President. Such a motion would not be in order at this stage of the bill.

Mr. Ransom. I have consulted with members of the Judiciary Committee and they think the bill needs examination.

Mr. Boutwell. If the bill is here, I think we had better leave it on the table, and the Judiciary Committee can look at it.

Mr. Ransom—The Senator from Massachusetts will pardon me for saying that it is a bill in which my State and other States are greatly concerned. I have consulted with the Judiciary Committee, and on the suggestion of leading members of that committee I make the motion that the bill be now referred to the committee for examination. The bill has not yet been enrolled.

The Vice-President—The bill is in the possession of the House of Representatives. It is not in the possession of the Senate.

Mr. Ransom—Then I move that the Senate request the recall of the bill from the House.

The Vice-President—The Senator from North Carolina moves that a message be sent to the House of Representatives asking the return of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

A BILL is before the Legislature, says the Raleigh *News*, similar in its provisions to the one introduced into the Virginia Legislature which it is thought will counteract some of the offensive applications of the Civil Rights bill. It has force more directly in connection with hotels and places of amusement, giving legal sanction to a very commonly exercised right on the part of proprietors of hotels, to exclude all persons suspected of inability to pay for accommodations, or undesirable from other causes, by the reply that the house is full and can receive no more guests, or some other legitimate answer, and to punish as disturbers of the peace all such who resent such reply by noise or violence. Proprietors of theatres may make the same objections, and can apply the same remedies.

GOV. VANCE IN RICHMOND.

The *Dispatch* of Wednesday last says: The Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last night was crowded to its utmost capacity with one of Richmond's most refined and intelligent audiences, attracted by the reputation of the distinguished orator, ex-Governor Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina. With a gracefully eloquent introduction, in which he compared the "Scattered Nation" to the Gulf stream, which steadily flows on and refuses to mingle with the waters of the ocean, the lecturer spoke of the origin of the Jewish nation, the land in which they lived, their government, their ancient history, their present status, and their probable future. As it is hoped that that this noble lecture will be widely and frequently repeated, a report of it will not be attempted.

Suffice it to say, that from the beginning to the end the great orator held his audience spell-bound by beautiful descriptions, able arguments, and eloquent passages, and convulsed them with laughter at his keen wit, quiet humor, and admirable hits.

Those who heard the lecture last night will be sure to hear Governor Vance again on Thursday night, and those who were so unfortunate as not to hear the story of the "The Scattered Nation" will surely not deprive themselves of the privilege of hearing Zeb. Vance on "The Demagogue."

The London correspondent of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* says that the report is well founded that the French Prince Imperial is to marry the youngest danghter of Queen Victoria, and that in consequence of this arrangement the Queen has indorsed the last loan put in circulation in England by the Empress Eugenie.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* in Denver, Colorado, says that there is a great deal of indifference on the State question throughout the Territory, and that if a vote of the people were taken, a great deal of opposition to Statehood would be manifested. This comes from a Republican source.

Zack Chandler told John Williams that there was nothing very [illegible]

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Samuel W. Allen, of Nevada, is believed to be the greatest herdsman in the world. His ranche is eighty miles long, and he owns 225,000 head of cattle.

The sum promised us by Spain on the Virginius score is $80,000, while the amount squandered by the Secretary of the Navy on the same score was about $4,000,000.

The Washington *Star* says: "It is the general impression that if Mr. Morton persists in pressing the Kellogg and Pichback's resolutions, the Senate may be in session for the next six weeks."

France is the greatest wheat producing country in the world. She produced in 1873 the enormous quantity of 332,209,000 bushels. The United States ranks second in this respect, and Russia third.

The New York *Tribune* does not seem to attach much importance to the fact that the authorities at Washington are opposed to the call of a Convention in this State for the purpose of amending the Canby Constitution. It says:

Strange as it may seem England has managed to jog along to the present day without any such officials as our prosecuting or district attorneys. In some instances prosecutions are conducted by the government departments, the postoffice, for instance, suing employes who steal letters, but, as a rule, the prsecution of criminals is left to the parties injured or their families and friends.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the investigation into the condition of Agricultural Colleges leaves the inference very plain that the entire fund granted to Florida has been stolen. The State authorities, after repeated applications, refused to give Congress the information desired. It is learned from private sources that the fund had been corruptly appropriated.

How long will a locomotive last and be serviceable? An engine on the Reading road has been on duty since 1847, and has run in that time 475,733 miles, on an average of nearly 17,000 miles per year for twenty-eight years. Probably there is very little of the original engine remaining except the frame and miner parts. Another engine, made in London, England in 1838, is still doing duty.

The San Francisco Academy of Sciences have been looking at some curious fish of the trout species, some of which, says the Alta, are joined about the umbilical region, and while having but one tail, have two distinct bodies and heads, and seem to navigate with entire ease. Others have two bodies and tails parallel, united by a ligature as in the case of the Siamese Twins.

Civil Rights took effect in closing some of the Northern hotels, but in Evansville, Ind, the colored servants at one of the hostelries, upon hearing of the passage of the civil rights bill, refused to take their hats off in the house, and were accordingly discharged. They fell glorious martyrs to the dignity of the African race, which consisted in being rude and impolite.

SOMEBODY has examined the record and finds out that only two Speakers have been longer in the chair than Mr. Blaine, Henry Clay served in the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th Congresses. Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, was Speaker of the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Congresses. Two Speakers have served equal terms with Mr. Blaine—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, who served in the 7th, 8th and 9th Congresses and ex-Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax, who served in the 38th, and 39th and 40th Congressesses.

The people of North Carolina are urging their Legislature to provide for a Constitutional Convention without delay. Ex-Gov. Vance is prominent in favoring the step. The kitchen organ at Washington is sure such action means rebellion, and attributes it all to the failure of Congress to develop sufficient stiffness of knee to pass the Force bill. It doesn't seem to occur to the organ that it is none of the business of Congress to tell the people of a State what they shall do with thier Constitution.

It seems that the United States purchased Alaska to hand it over to a private company in San Fransisco. A pamphlet of the Anti-Monopoly Association of the Pacific Coast charges that by collusion between a San Francisco house and the Russian agent, before the transfer of Alaska, the rights of the Russian Fur Company were bought; that by bribery in Congress the exclusive privilege of killing seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George were granted to the same firm, and that by the connivance of the United States revenue officers both at San Francisco and at Sitka, the same firm has driven off by vexatious delays all competitors, and their agents are virtually masters of Alaska.

While the German army is being rapidly equipped with the Mauser rifle, a new breech-loading musket, devised by a son of Herr Von Dreyse, inventor of the needle-gun, is being tried in the government grounds at Spandau. The new Dreyse rifle is stated to be superior in some respects even to the much-vaunted Mauser. Another and equally important invention is that of a new kind of prismatic powder adapted to the German heavy artillery. Its specific weight is somewhat greater than that of the ordinary prismatic powder (1.69 against 1.65), and its effect so tremendous that it makes the Prussian 28 centimetre gun a match for the English 11-inch cannon. The powder mills at Hamm and Hanau have been ordered to many-

Condensed from the Raleigh News

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, reported a bill providing for the call of a Convention "to meet in the city of Raleigh on the 6th of September, 1875, for the purpose of considering and adopting such amendments to the Constitution as they may deem necessary and expedient, subject only to the restrictions hereinafter provided."

The provisions of the bill were published in yesterday's JOURNAL.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Friday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Tate's House bill providing for the State to buy the Western North Carolina Railroad with mortgage bonds issued on the road itself, and then finish it to Paint Rock with convict labor, came up as special order on its third reading.

Mr. Linney offered an amendment providing if the commissioners find the sum they are required to pay too great, or the claims they are required to pay to be fraudulent, then they shall make no purchase and report the same to the next General Assembly.

The question was discussed at some length by Messrs. Love, Graham and Morehead, when, at 12 o'clock, the Senate went into executive session on the election of Directors for the different State Institutions, adjourning the same at 2 o'clock without having completed this duty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Trivett, a bill to incorporate the N. C., Tennesse and Virginia Narrow Guage Railroad Company. Referred.

By Mr. Scott, a bill to restore the charter of the town of Beaufort, Carteret county. Referred.

By Mr. King, a bill to citizenize certain Indians belonging to the eastern band of Cherokees of North Carolina. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend the act chartering Wake Forest College was taken up and passed its second reading.

House bill concerning Inspectors of timber of the city of Wilmington, passed its readings.

House bill to provide artificial limbs, passed its readings.

House resolution providing for *sine die* adjournment on the 22d, was taken up.

Resolution adopted by yeas 105, nays 0.

At 12 o'clock the Omnibus Prohibition bill came up as the special order, and was discussed *pro* and *con* till 1 o'clock. After the addition of a number of amendments, the bill passed its final reading.

Senate bill to commute, compromise and adjust the public debt was taken up as the special order at 1 o'clock, and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Gudger opposed the bill at considerable length, and favored repudiation, knowing that he was reflecting the views of his constituency and his section.

Mr. McRae replied in favor of the bill, in which he detailed the various propositions, and believed that it was the best the State could do under the circumstances. Mr. Boyd offered an amendment to strike out the 40, and insert 33½. He believed that was all the people could or were willing to pay. If the bondholders refuse this, then he was in favor of repudiation.

Pending further discussion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

MARCH 11th, 1875.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill to prohibit liquor traffic in certain localities. Calendar.

Mr. Standford moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill relieving all parties indicted for failure to list taxes passed its third reading. [The bill entitled Solicitors, Sheriffs and Clerks 25 cents each for work already done.] Motion prevailed.

Mr. Standford moved to amend by allowing 50 cents to each officer named. Adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

House bill requiring all officers of a county to make returns of all public funds that may come into their hands. Passed third reading.

Mr. Graham's bill to prevent discrimination in freight tariffs by railroads operating in the State came up on its second reading, causing a discussion of some length. Pending its consideration, the Senate went into Executive session on the confirmation of the Directors of the different State Institutions.

House bill (known as the Tate bill.) concerning the Western North Carolina Railroad, passed its third reading on Wednesday night, after the adoption of Mr. Linney's amendment, reported yesterday, and an amendment offered by Mr. Morehead providing that the Commissioners appointed under the act shall not exceed the sum of $850,000 in their operations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Boyd, a bill to exchange the State's stock in the North Carolina R. R. Company for the construction bonds of the said Road. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Bettis, the bill compelling the Carolina Central Railway to complete its road to Shelby, was made the special order for Friday at 12 M.

Bill in relation to Inspectors of timber in the city of Wilmington.

Lloyd, col., an amendment striking out $20 and inserting $10 as the fee to such officers.

Mr. Bryant hoped the amendment would not prevail; $20 was the usual fee.

The amendment was rejected and the bill passed its third reading.

Bill in relation to the investment of the Land Script by the old Board of Trustees of the University coming up. Mr. Mendenhall introduced a substitute, which was adopted. It directs the Treasurer to issue to the Trustees of the University a certificate of indebtedness for $125 000, bearing interest from the 1st of January, 1875, with interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st days of July and January in each year, which shall be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, said interest to be used by said trustees for the purpose of the establishment of at least one college in accordance with the act of Congress making the donation. The bonds reported as in the hands of the Trustees, commonly called "Special Tax Bonds," being void and worthless, shall be burnt by the Trustees, and the bonds not special tax bonds shall be held subject to the disposition of the General Assembly.

Bill amending the law in Battle's Revisal in regard to persons hunting on the lands of another without leave with gun or dog. The bill, as introduced by Mr. Stephenson, makes it a misdemeanor, the penalty a fine of $10 or one month's imprisonment for trespass thereon after proper notice in two or more places. Considerable discussion ensued upon the bill. Messrs. Stephenson, Boyd, Strong and Hannah favored the bill, and Mr. Gleam and others opposed it. Some thirty amendments exempting as many counties from the operations of the bill were offered, when, on motion of Mr. Boyd, the whole matter was laid on the table.

THE COTTON TAX.

THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE REPORT AGAINST REFUNDING IT.

WASHINGTON, March 7—The Committee on Judiciary of the Senate, to whom was referred the petition of the citizens of DeSoto county, Miss., praying the return of taxes assessed and collected for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869, respectfully report that the petition of the citizens of DeSoto, Miss., asking the return of tax on cotton for the years 1865 and 1869 inclusive, on the grounds that the tax was unjust and oppressive, and because it was unconstitutional.

The government of the United States has been obliged to raise a large amount by taxation to defray the expenses of the recent war. The property and industries at the North have been heavily taxed, and as cotton constituted the principal wealth of the South, the committee see no reason why a tax upon it should be considered unjust or oppressive. The cotton tax has been claimed to be unconstitutional for the following reasons: First, because it is equivalent to a direct tax, and is not laid according to a population. When the constitution was framed the larger States were careful to provide that direct tax should be according to population, for fear a tax upon land by the acre might be imposed upon them. Hence the constitution, article 1, section 2, provides that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to an enumeration made every ten years; but the cotton tax is not a direct or land tax; it is a tax on production of land. It is an excise on cotton severed from the land in bale and by the pound. Second, the tax is claimed to be unconstitutional, because it is not uniform. The eighth section of article one provides that all excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. The tax is uniform. It is the same whether the cotton be in Maine of Louisiana. The fact that cotton is grown in the South and not at the North, creates no want of uniformity, any more than the fact that manufacturers are found at the North and not at the South renders tax on the products of the Northern mechanic partial and local. Any one can raise cotton, and as a matter of fact Northern capital is invested in its production. The excise is uniform.

Third. It is said the tax is unconstitutional because it is a tax on exports. The ninth section of article one provides that, "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from the State." The fact that any article may be or is largely exported does not make the article an exported article. This is simply a tax on cotton. The object of the Constitution is to prohibit tax on exportation and this tax is not that. The committee therefore recommend that the petition be not allowed.

In his "Sketches of North Carolina" for the Norfolk Landmark, Gov. Vance, alluding to the tragic death of Dr. Mitchell on Black Mountain, quotes the following eloquent tribute to that martyr of science from an address of Professor Charles Phillips, of Davidson College: "There," says Professor Charles Phillips, once a beloved pupil and long a fellow teacher in the University, "he shall rest till the Judgment Day, in a mausoleum such as no other man has ever had. Reared by the hands of Omnipotence, it was assigned to him by those to whom it was given thus to express their esteem, and it was consecrated by the lips of eloquence warmed by affection amidst the rights of our holy religion. Before him lies the North Carolina he loved so well and served so faithfully. From his lofty couch its hills and valleys melt into its plains as they stretch away to the shores of the eastern ocean, whence the dawn of the last day, stealing quietly westward, as it lights the mountain tops first shall awake him earliest to hear the greeting of "Well done good and faithful servant."

The Winston Sentinel says: Scarcely a plant bed has been left in Stokes, Surry, Davie or Forsyth. The destruction of these beds seriously threatens to cut the next tobacco crop short through that section. Farmers

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONVENTION.

MOREHEAD'S CONVENTION BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

[SPECIAL TO JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, March 12.

The Convention bill passed its second reading in the Senate this morning by a vote of 35 to 14, to-wit: *Affirmative*—Messrs. Shaw, Latham, Jernigan, Selby, Stickney, Boddie, Bell, Smith, Stanford, Sugg, Cantwell, Kerr, French, Pegram, Waddell, Busbee, Parish, Williamson, Irvin, Morehead, McCauley, Anderson, Graham, Waring, Clement, Hargrave, Armfield, Linney, McMillan, Mills, Young, McElroy, Love, Taylor and Jenkins. *Negative*—Messrs. Peebles, Bryant, Mabson, Tucker, Cashwell, Paschall, Sneed, Albright, Holton, Worthy, LeGrand, N S Cooke, Marler and Walker. Mr. Cantwell, Radical, voting aye, and Messrs. Albright, Legrand, Marler and Walker, Democrats, voting no. Mr. Cooke, of Franklin, was absent.

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of thirty-seven to twelve, to-wit: *Affirmative*—Messrs. Shaw, Latham, Jernigan, Selby, Cantwell, Stickney, French, Pegram, Waddell, Busbee, Parrish, Williamson, Irvin, Morehead, McCauley, LeGrand, Worthy, Anderson, Graham, Waring, Clement, Hargrave, Armfield, Linney, McMillan, Mills, Young, McElroy, Love, Taylor and Jenkins. *Negative*—Messrs. Peebles, Bryant, Mabson, Tucker, Cashwell, Paschal, Sneed, Albright, Holton, N. S. Cooke, Marler and Walker.

On this reading Messrs. LeGrand and Worthy changed from the negative to the affirmative.

When Senator Williamson, of Caswell, hitherto one of the strongest opponents of the bill, gave his reasons for voting in the affirmative in a very feeling and eloquent manner the applause drowned the President's gavel. General good feeling prevails.

The bill will be engrossed and sent to the House on Monday next. E.

HEADQUARTERS.

INDIAN TERRITORY AFFAIRS.

THE LOUISIANA ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

CONTEST FOR THE MACON (GA.,) POSTMASTERSHIP.

MESSRS. GORDON AND LAMAR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ENLIGHTENING THE BENIGHTED NORTH AS TO SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

CHANGE OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

CALL FOR BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

FREEDMEN'S BANK AFFAIRS IN A WORSE CONDITION THAN HERETOFORE SUPPOSED.

THE COMMISSIONERS ASKED TO BE RELIEVED.

A VOTE ON PINCHBACK NEXT TUESDAY.

SCHENCK WANTS TO BE RECALLED.

GETTING READY TO SETTLE PINCHBACK'S HASH.

WASHINGTON, March 11—Noon—In the Senate, Clayton, of Arkansas, asked for decision on the point of order raised against the resolution submitted by him a few days ago providing for the appointment of a Committee to visit the Indian Territory during the recess to inquire into the condition of affairs there &c., and a lengthy discussion ensued.

The Congressional Committe, to arbitrate on Louisiana affairs, met in New York to-day at the office of Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, No. 26 Exchange Place. In consequence of the non arrival of the election returns and other documents relative to the issue and also the absence of Mr. Frye and Mr. Hoar, the Chairman, the Committee adjourned.

General Sheldon yesterday received the appointment as Assistant Counsel for the United States before the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, and will at once proceed to New Orleans to take charge of the business in that part of the country.

WASHINGTON, March 11—Night.—There appears to be quite a contest going on over the postmastership at Macon, Ga. It appears that some time ago one Belcher was sent from Augusta, Ga., to be Post Master at Macon, Ga. as a representative of the colored man. In the opinion of the Department and many of the patrons of the Macon office, he was not a good Post Master, and the Postmaster-General removed him and appointed Mr. Henry S. Glover, who, it appears, does not live at Macon, but twenty or thirty miles away. Parties are now trying to induce the Senate not to confirm Glover, because he does not live within the delivery, and for other reasons. One of the reasons given for the retention of Belcher is that he is a colored man. There is no prospect of his retention, but it may be that unless the Republicans of Macon rally to the support of Mr. Glover the President may be compelled to withdraw his name and substitute therefor some of the other candidates, among whom are McBarney and Bond, the latter of whom was turned out without cause, to give Belcher the place, on account of his being a colored man; the same questions are likely to come up with regard to other offices in the South. There appears to be two parties in this fight and the Postmaster-General desires to get the best officers and is opposed in some places by parties in interest claiming to be Republicans. Because individuals whom he thinks would make the best officers, the claim are not always the best Republicans, as there has been a good deal of cutting of tickets down there.—These gentlemen keep away from the Postmaster-General, and are apparently trying to induce the President to listen to their political claims.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Representative Lamar, of Mississippi, [illegible]

Hampshire cannot fail to do good. The Southern question has been discussed too exclusively in the North by Northern men. We welcome to New England such representative Southern men as Messrs. Gordon and Lamar. They speak the sentiments of the intelligent white citizens of the South. Their evidence should quiet the apprehensions of the North that if the Southern States are allowed to govern themselves, they will in someway deprive the colored people of their political rights if they do not remand them to slavery. These gentlemen tell the people of New Hampshire that the turbulence of the South comes from corrupt governments; that the political rights of the negro can never be taken away from him and that the talk of a new rebellion is absurd; Northern men have been going through New Hampshire preaching the danger of another rebellion and the reversion of the results of the war in relation to the negro. Those who listened to Messrs. Gordon and Lamar cannot fail to be satisfied that what they want is local self government. It should not be a party question, how long can we keep States wrong side up by Federal bayonets? We wish that Messrs. Gordon and Lamar could extend their travels and speeches in New England and without any party trammels whatever. They could do much to convince our people that the time had come to secure local government to the South, and that we are preparing a chalice that surely, sooner or later, will be pressed to our own lips. The question is vital to us as well as to the South. We cannot sustain free institutions in one section while trampling them down in another.—We must maintain liberty for 'all, or submit to a despotism which will deny the rights al

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

THE 20TH OF MAY—MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL.

Ere three score days and ten shall have passed over our heads one hundred years will have elapsed since the good people of Mecklenburg pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to the cause of American independence, and the question arises what are we doing to celebrate the return of a day that marks such a proud and important era in our history?

We do not ask what the people of Charlotte and of Mecklenburg are doing but we ask what are the people of North Carolina in its whole length and breadth, doing in this matter? We all have an interest in this proud heritage no matter whether we belong to the mountains or to the sea shore, and we ought all to contribute in some way to make the ceremonies of the coming anniversary worthy of ourselves and worthy of the glorious ancestors whose noble deeds are to be celebrated.

Nor is it in North Carolina alone that an interest is felt in the approaching 20th May. Tennessee also comes in and claims to share the honor with us, on the ground that her soil was then part of North Carolina and her citizens true North Carolinians, and a cordial welcome will they have. Their Legislature has adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, On the 20th day of May, 1775, the people of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in convention assembled, declared their independence of Great Britain, and proclaimed to the world their intention of defending said independence with their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; and whereas, the State of North Carolina proposes to celebrate the centennial of this declaration on the 20th of May proximo; and whereas, the people of Tennessee were then citizens of the State of North Carolina and claim a participation in this heritage of fame; therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that a Committee of five on the part of the Senate and—on the part of the House, be appointed to confer with the Executive of the State of North Carolina, in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Tennessee Historical Society, and to take such steps as may be necessary and proper to celebrate an event so glorious to the fame of our common ancestry.

But what has our Legislature done? Anything? We regret indeed to say that we believe it has done literally nothing. There is, if we mistake not, a proposition to appropriate a small sum to aid the people of Mecklenburg in defraying the expenses necessarily incident to such a celebration, in effect to shift the burden from a part to the whole of the people, where it rightfully belongs, but the proposition is still a bare proposition and without that sanction necessary to make it a law.

We earnestly hope that the necessary sanction will be given and that it will be given at once. There is no time to lose. Let it be done and let it be done quickly.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

When Mr. Johnson was elected to represent the State of Tennessee in the Federal Senate we did not deem it necessary to express any opinion upon the subject. In fact we always feel some delicacy in speaking except in terms of commendation of the internal affairs of our sister States. Questions of internal domestic policy, it seems to us, ought rather to be left to the discussion and decision of the people to which they pertain. But the position Mr. Johnson now occupies and the use he seems disposed to make of it will affect us no less directly than the people of Tennessee, and most injuriously we fear. We have never expected any good result from his return to the scene of his former labors, and unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times our worst fears are about to be realized. We refer especially to the fact that Mr. Johnson has refused to take position as a Democratic member of the Senate, or to attend the caucus of our party in that body. We refer, also, to his declaration to newspaper interviewers, that he belongs to no party, and his further declarations, denunciatory of the Southern portion of the national Democratic party. That he will consent to work in harmony with the Democratic Senators is hardly to be hoped for, but if Andrew Johnson intends to put himself up as a leader for Democrats from any section to follow blindly, we sincerely trust he will find himself powerless to accomplish his purpose. We see little prospect, then, that his return to the seat he formerly occupied will result in any good to the people of the land of his birth, Nor have they any assurance that they have the first place in his affections. He once abandoned the land of his birth and the friends of his youth and manhood and united with their foes. If these ties did not bind him then to us, can any ties bind him now to any thing, to any body, to any party, or to any country?

Mr. Johnson will, doubtless, be a thorn in the side of the Radical party, but we very much fear he will be no less a thorn in our own side.

THE CONVENTION.

We take the following from the Albemarle *Times*:

The Wilmington JOURNAL in a leading article on this subject, rejoices over the victory, not at all offensively though as some of the anti-convention papers did, when they hoped the subject was dead. We think the people of the State owe to the editors of the JOURNAL, a debt of gratitude, that it will be hard to pay, they have always battled like men for what they believed to be for the best interests of our State. All honor to Engelhard and Saunders for their noble stand on the Convention question.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

A private telegram from Raleigh on yesterday brought us the pleasing intelligence that the University Bill had just passed its final reading in the House of Representatives. No doubt is entertained of the passage of the bill in the Senate.

We congratulate the friends of the University, the friends of liberal learning generally, upon this fortunate result—but more especially do we congratulate all who seek to promote the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts upon this action of the Legislature.

GOVERNOR VANCE AND THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

The following communication, taken from the Petersburg *Index and Appeal*, is attributed, and we presume correctly, to the accomplished pen of Capt. SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, formerly the able editor of the Raleigh *News*. It places Governor Vance's position upon the Convention question in its proper light before the public.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., March 8, '75.

To the Editor of the Index and Appeal:

In regard to your editorial of Saturday as to Governor Vance's position on calling a Convention in North Carolina to alter the Constitution of the State, permit me to say that you misconceive the motive that influenced Governor Vance in favoring Convention. If the explanation given by you be the correct one, the absurdity of Governor Vance's position should cause his friends to take into consideration if it were not time for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* to issue in his case. It is too serious a matter to suppose that his telegram was intended as one of the "practical jokes of the greatest wag of the South."

The true solution is, Gov. Vance thinks the passage of the Civil Rights Bill by the Republicans in Congress, will have the effect in North Carolina of driving away from its ranks the masses of the white men who have heretofore affiliated with the party, who will unite with us, and make the contest in their State so clearly in favor of the Democrats that there can be no doubt a very large majority of the delegates elect to the Convention will belong to the Democratic party.

Another thing—many who have heretofore opposed Convention in North Carolina will now strongly advocate it, because apprehension of interference by Congress has passed away with the death of the Radical Congress. Even that body, before it adjourned adopted the Poland resolution that President Grant had no right to interfere with the State government in Arkansas, put in operation by the new Constitution. That a Democratic Congress will allow Grant to interfere in North Carolina when a Republican Congress refused to allow him to do the same thing under similar circumstances in Arkansas, would be too violent a presumption to consider.

Gov. Vance could not dream that the Convention, if called, would take any action to modify or in any way effect the Civil Rights bill, and he will doubtless be surprised to see such a construction placed upon his telegram to the Wilmington Journal.

The writer has, until the adjournment of the 43rd Congress, constantly urged the postponement of the Convention question; but now that the fangs of the serpent have been extracted, he will unite with the friends of the measure in assisting to reform the defects and absurdities of the organic law of the State. He will do so with the fullest confidence that no conflict with the Federal Government can be under any pretext precipitated, and with the firm belief that the Legislature will so guard the bill that their can be no interference with the homestead law, with the mechanics and laborers lien law, with the rights of the colored race as now secured by the amendments to the Federal Constitution, or with the terms of office of all persons who hold under the present Constitution. These restrictions will doubtless be incorporated in the bill in express language. W.

THE GOLDSBORO MESSENGER AND THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

The *Messenger* is now earnest and zealous in its support of the bill to call a Convention. It says:

The *Messenger* opposed the call of a Convention solely on the ground of "expediency," but yielded all opposition when the State Executive Committee in January last decided that there was no foundation for the fear of the "inexpediency." The question now presents itself as a party measure, only one Republican Senator having voted for it, and as a party measure it should now command the undivided support of every Democrat or Conservative. The people, that is a decided majority, so far as we can judge, desire a Convention, and the *Messenger* has long considered it a necessity. But knowing that hasty, inconsiderate legislation is generally productive of harm, and considering the state of affairs at Washington, we opposed Convention at the present time more in a precautionarry manner, than to indicate any opposition to the measure. We were at no time stubborn in the matter,—willing to abide by the decision of our friends in the General Assembly; and the majority having declared for Convention, we now cheerfully buckle on our armor to do battle with our friends, and will remit no exertion to insure its success.

We take it for granted that the House will pass the bill by the requisite two-thirds vote, and it will then be left with the people to say whether they will have a Democratic or a Radical Convention. The question of "Convention" or "No Convention" is not at all submitted to the people. Under the Constitution the General Assembly may call a Convention, a two-thirds vote concurring. Let us estimate this important question at its proper value. If the restrictions provided for in the bill are scrutinized, it will be observed that the Convention will be powerless for harm to interests that were thought to be imperiled, and we entertain not the slightest doubt that these restrictions will be respected by the Convention delegates, whether the General Assembly has the right to prescribe such restrictions or not, on which point many of our best legal talents differ.

Then let the wheel be put in motion, and let every good man now resolve to put his strong shoulder to the wheel. Be this the work of every man who loves North Carolina and its people, and who deprecates the villainous constitution, the odious laws, the onerous taxes, and in many counties, the ignorant and corrupt officials radicalism has imposed upon us.

CONVENTION—WELL DONE FOR WAKE.

The vote of Wake, says the Raleigh *Sentinel*, is greater than that of any other county in the State. She has five members in the Legislature, all opposed to Convention. When two-thirds of the Democratic members in caucus resolved on Convention, Wake's Senator, Mr. Busbee, said he could not set up his opinion against that of his party and party friends, and he voted for Convention. We learn that the four Commoners, Messrs. Strong, Whitley, Stephenson and Page have resolved to vote as the Senator has done. This, it is said, will make sure the Convention bill.

Rev. J. M. Atkinson, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Raleigh.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE,
Raleigh, March 16th, 1875.

Dear Journal:

As the session approaches its end there is a great rush to hurry through bills. Both Houses hold two sessions daily; and the work of the Committees having nearly concluded, the calendar claims entire attention. During the past few days many bills of more or less importance have been enacted into laws.

Yesterday there was some excitement attending the introduction into the Senate by Mr. Bell, of Carteret, of a bill prohibiting

THE CHANGE OF GUAGE

by any railroad already incorporated, and establishing a State guage. This bill was intended to checkmate the recent decision of the Supreme Court allowing the Richmond and Danville Railroad to change the guage of the North Carolina Railroad. The information here was that on Saturday a very large force was employed in the word of changing the guage between Greensboro and Charlotte, and by working night and day it would be completed some time on Monday.—The haste with which the bill was passed seemed to indicate that there was a race between the Legislature and the railroad, in which, as I now learn, the former was successful, as the work has not been finished until to-day, even if it is now completed.—The act was ratified before 9 o'clock last evening. I do not know what effect the legislation will have, but suppose it will be a matter for the Courts. Anyhow it will stop the change of guage at Greensboro, and consequently will effectually cut the North Carolina Railroad in two at that point. This will still more complicate the situation, but I believe it will be even better thus than to have the guage changed to Goldsboro, for then the country from both ends of this great State road would be drained into Richmond.

The speech of Senator Bell on this subject was very able. He is an accomplished speaker, and a faithful and energetic public servant. Mr. Oakesmith, the representative from Carteret was very active and efficient in getting the bill through the House. It will be a matter of great interest to see what will result from the passage of the bill.

The question of greatest interest now is whether the House will pass

THE CONVENTION BILL.

Indeed this engrosses the attention of all. A very few Democrats yet hold out in opposition to the measure, and as there are only eighty-two in the House, counting one or two Independents, who have acted entirely with the party, three or four Democrats can defeat the bill, unless some Republicans vote for it.

An interesting question has sprung up as to the number of votes required to pass the bill in the House. Mr. Ballard, of Gates, having died, and Mr. Thorne, of Warren, having been expelled, there are really only one hundred and eighteen members of the House. The Constitution declares that no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly. It may be of consequence whether it takes seventy-nine or eighty votes to pass the bill.

THE CHANCES OF PASSING THE BILL

are very uncertain. Seventy-five or seventy-six members are known to favor it. This leaves seven or eight Democrats doubtful or openly opposed. My own opinion is that unless one or two friends of the measure are absent it will pass. I do not believe that a few men, and some of them as good and faithful representatives as constituency ever had, will take upon themselves the fearful responsibility of defeating the almost unanimous wishes of the party; nor do I believe that the Conservative people of any county would justify their representative in such a course, however much they may be opposed to the policy of holding a Convention. Whether it be good or bad policy to call a Convention, it will certainly be very bad policy for a few men to unite with Republicans to defeat their own party in a measure of such great State importance.

No one, unless he has visited the Capital, can form any idea of the faithful labors of the friends of Convention in both Houses. It is probably too soon to speak of the representatives, for the result of their labors is yet to be seen. But in the Senate the good work has brought fourth its legitimate fruit, and so far as that body is concerned, the Convention has been called. Among the Senators the most active and most persistent friend of Convention, has been

COL. W. FOSTER FRENCH,

the accomplished Senator from Robeson. From the first day of the session to the passage of the bill he has been earnest and active, and no one has contributed more than he to secure the final result. Our city is greatly indebted to him for the interest he has always manifested in our welfare and the legislation he has secured for us. We owe him a debt of gratitude which will be hard to repay.

I have found

SENATOR KERR.

of Sampson, on the Convention bill and questions of local importance, as well as in due application to his duties, and in enlarged and enlightened views upon all matters affecting the welfare of our section of the State, an able representative of the true interests of the people.

Senators Stanford of Duplin, Graham of Lincoln, Mills of Burke, McElroy of Madison, Morehead of Guilford and Bell of Carteret, have all been active and efficient for the Convention bill, and to the former, especially, are our people indebted for a bold and manly advocacy of their interests.

I was very much pleased with the remarks of

SENATOR COOKE,

of Franklin, upon the day after the passage of the Convention bill in recording his vote in its favor. He was necessarily absent, but responded to a telegram and arrived an hour after the vote. He had been an opponent of the measure, but cheerfully submitted to the will of his party friends, and in the [illegible]

his vote. North Carolina contains no more worthy or more devoted son.

After extended inquiry I am forced to believe that the

SUPPLEMENTARY USURY BILL.

will not pass the House. The friends of the original bill are uncompromising in their opposition to the supplementary bill. I think the Legislature has displayed more feeling upon this question than upon any other which has been before them this winter. Upon the subject of usury their ears are deaf to argument.

I shall have something to say on the members of the House in my next, as I prefer to wait until the vote is taken upon the question. E.

PUBLIC SPELLING MATCHES.

Every winter developes, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, some mental epidemic in this country. Last year it was the crusade; this year it is spelling matches. We do not mean to say that the latter were originated this year, or this century; but we mean to say that they have just become so popular that charity finds them a useful avenue to the pockets of the people, so interesting that the theatre is temporarily eclipsed as a place of amusement. The change may be due, both in New England and in the West, to an extreme cold winter. We know of no other way to account for the sudden appearance of so many public matches, from one end of the country to the other.

A few cases will illustrate the nature of the popular fever. At Providence, Rhode Island, two hundred contestants were marshalled, under leadership, into two sides. Some of them were pupils from the city schools, but the school days of many more of them were over long ago. The first missed word was "accommodate"—it brought down three victims. The intellectual strife went on until there were only four left—two young ladies, a man, and a small boy. "Ammonia" sent the little fellow to grass; "tarlatan" very naturally upset the man, and one of the young ladies spelled "sillabub" with a "y," and the other fair intestant took the prize—a copy of Webster's unabridged.

Cincinnati early succumbed to the gentle movement, and at a recent public match the wisdom and beauty of the city were gathered, not only as spectators but as participants. The two captains, gorgeously arrayed in button-hole boquets, each led nineteen champion spellers. The words were ingeniously grouped for the purpose of misleading the victim by similar pronunciations of syllables. For instance, "inoculate" with one "n" would be followed by "innocuous," with two, etc. After a learned judge had fallen in trying to spell "millennial," only one was left on either side—a married and a single lady. The books were ransacked for difficult words, but there was no hesitation, no mistake on the part of either and the struggle ended in a draw. The two ladies were appointed captains of the next match, which is awaited with great interest by the people of the Queen city.

As the matches spread from city to city in the west, increasing at every point in size and interest, they become known as spelling tournaments, which is the popular term just now. They create no end of amusement and pleasant gossip. A prominent editor in Indianapolis spelled the word "osier," with a "z" and the papers are full of similar blunders by leading men in the matches. St. Louis is now planning one in which forty of her most prominent men are entered. The mayor, the British consul, and several of her ex-governors and senators are in this spelling-book contest.

All these matches are conducted for charitable purposes. While a deal of harmless and mirthful sport is evoked, the spell of words is made to bring a spell of happiness to the suffering poor. In some of them a person who misses can try again by paying a fine of twenty-five cents, which is immediately collected by ladies. The captains, umpires and enunciators are chosen by the audience. Louisville and Knoxville propose to utilize the new popularity; and we suggest that our leading ladies and gentlemen seize the opportunity to give our own useful Benevolent Association a royal lift. Fun and charity would be blended in the novel entertainment.

We are very glad to have the support of a cotemporary so highly esteemed as is the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger*, in our oppinion of Andrew Johnson.

The *Telegraph and Messenger* says:

In a recent conversation with a representative of the New York *Tribune*, Andy Johnson said:

My contest in Tennessee was a very interesting one, and a very significant one. It was the fighting of Hood's army over again. There were many of his generals and high officers, with their pardons in their pockets, trying to beat me as they tried during the war.

And this in the face of the fact that he received the votes of the majority of the Confederate soldiers in the Legislature! But it is quite characteristic of the old demagogue and ingrate.—He is as cold as a wedge, and as thoroughly devoid of magnanimity, or any other generous emotion as Grant himself. In our humble judgment, the day he was elected Senator from Tennessee, will prove one of the darkest that State has ever seen. He betrayed her once, and will not scruple to do so again if it is his interest.—He is a bad man, and always was.—If he had any conscience, it seems to us, Washington is the last place on earth to which he would care to go, reminding him so vividly as it would, in such an event, of the poor old woman whom he allowed to be so foully done to death. The Democratic party must watch him well. He sold them out once. Let him not be allowed to do so a second time.

THE CONVENTION BILL.

We print elsewhere this morning the full text of the Convention Bill as it will doubtless pass the House to-morrow. The bill does not in all respects provide for such a Convention as we desired. We think much larger liberty could with advantage have been given to the gentlemen who will compose the Convention. But with all the objections that can be urged against it and with all its limitations and restrictions there can be no doubt that it will work lasting good to the people of the whole State.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette.

The Debts of the World.

We endeavored nearly two years to give in these columns an approximate estimate of the national debts of the world. We concluded on that occasion that the indebtedness of the world might be placed at about £4,200,000,000. During the two years which have since passed there is good reason to believe that a large addition has been made to this sum. New countries and old countries vie with each other in the money markets of Europe, and even China has within the last few weeks commenced a national debt. There is considerable difficulty in ascertaining the liabilities of the various nations which are thus heavily indebted. The annual almanacs give us some assistance in the subject; and the careful information which the *Economist* publishes in the "Investor's Manual" affords also considerable help in solving the question. The following are the best estimates we can form of the principal national debts at the present time. We have contrasted them with the figures which we gave two years ago:

Country.	Debt, (Estimated) 1873	Debt, (Estimated) 1875.
France	£748,000,000	£768,000,000
Great Britain	790,000,000	780,000,000
United States	433,000,000	440,000,000
Italy	360,000,000	380,000,000
Spain	251,000,000	376,000,000
Austria	306,000,000	320,000,000
Russia	256,000,000	340,000,000
German Empire, States comprising	28,000,000	2 0,000,0 0
Turkey	124,000,000	135,000,000
India	108,000,000	139, 0 ,0 0
	£3,693,000,000	£4,040,000,000

Country.	Increase.	Decrease.
France	£ 52,000,000	—
Great Britain	—	£10,000,000
United States	7, 00,000	—
Italy	39,000,000	—
Spain	114,000,000	—
Austria	44,000, 00	—
Russia	—	15,0 0,0 0
German Empire, States composing	—	8,000,0 0
Turkey	11,000,000	—
India	22,000, 00	—
	£380,000,000	£33,000,000
Net Increase		£347,000,000

The apparent increase in the indebtedness of the United States and the apparent decrease in the debt of the Russian Empire are due to our having followed on this occasion a different and, we believe, more accurate authority than in 1873. These ten countries, therefore owe in the aggregate upwards of £4,000,000,000, and have added nearly 10per cent. to their indebtedness during the two last years. No other country in the world owes anything like £100,000,000. The ten next largest debts stand, we believe, about as follows: Brazil, £82,000,000; Holland, £80,000,000; Egypt, £75,000,000, Portugal, £69,000,000; Mexico, £63,000,000; Australian colonies, £46,000,000; Peru, £37,000,000; Belgium, £36,000,000; Hungary, £32,000,000; Canada, £30,000,000; making a total of £550,000,000. The twenty largest national debts in the world amount, therefore, in the aggregate to £4,590,000,000. If we add £160,000,000 for the smaller debts, the national indebtedness of the world must amount to £4,750,000,000.

It is nearly as difficult to ascertain the charges which these debts involve as the amounts of the debts themselves. But, again, taking in the main the Economist as our guide, we shall arrive at the following conclusions:

Country.	Debt.	Interest.	Rate Per Cent
France	£800,000,000	£33,000,000	3½
England	780,000,000	26,50 ,00	3½
United States	440,000,000	20,000,000	4½
Italy	39 ,000,000	15,350,000	4
Austria	350,000,000	1 ,000,000	4½
Spain	376,000,000	11,000,000	3
Russia	340,000,000	13,45 ,000	4
Turkey	135,000,000	9,500,000	7
Germany	200,000,000	9,000,000	4½
Egypt	75,000,000	7,500,000	10
India	139,000,000	5,9 ,000	4½
Mexico	63,5 ,000	4 0,000	6
Brazil	82,00 ,000	3,1 ,000	4
Australasia	46,000,000	2,760,000	6
Peru	37,000,00	2,60 ,00	7
Holland	80,00 ,000	2,25 ,000	2½
Portugal	69,000,000	2,150,000	3
Belgium	35,000,000	1,750,000	5
Hungary	32,000,000	1,5 0,00	5
Canada	30,000,000	1,50 ,000	5
	£4,590,000,000	£188,55 ,000	

The debts of these twenty countries done impose, then, a charge of £188,000,000 a year on their inhabitants. If we add £11,000,000 or £12,000,000 for the unenumerated debts, the national debts must impose a charge of £200,000,000 on the taxpayers of the world, or of twice the sum which France, the country with the largest revenue in the world, is annually raising.

The rate of interest which these countries are severally paying on the nominal amount of their debt must not, of course, be confounded at the rate at which they can now borrow. Judged by the latest quotations on the Stock Exchange, some of these may be given as follows: England, 3¾ per cent.; India, 4 per cent.; Holland, 4½ per cent.; Canada, 4½ per cent.; Australasia, 4½ per cent.; United States, 4½ per cent.; France, 5 per cent.; Russia, 5 per cent.; Brazil, 5 per cent.; Italy, 6 per cent.; Portugal, 6 per cent.; Hungary, 7½ per cent.; Egypt, 8 per cent.; Turkey, 10 per cent.; Peru, 10 per cent.; Spain, 15 per cent.; Mexico, 18 per cent.

COLORADO'S ANTIQUITIES.

Her Lilliputain Dwellings—A Legend of their Inhabitants.

A letter descriptive of the Hayden expedition's explorations in Southwestern Colorado tells the following:

Aside from the interest attaching to the ruins themselves, there are thrown about this rock and its surroundings the romance and charm of legendary association. The story runs thus, as given us by our guide: Formerly the aborigines inhabited all this country we had been over as far west as the headwaters of the San Juan, as far north as the Rio Dolores, west some distance into Utah, and south and southwest throughout Arizona and down into Mexico.

They had lived there from time immemorial—since the earth was a small island, which argumented as its inhabitants mult plied. They cultivated the valley, fashioned whatever utensils they needed very neatly and handsomely out of clay and wood and stone, not knowing any of the useful metals; built their homes and kept their flocks and herds in the fertile river bottoms, and worshipped the sun. They were an eminently peaceful and prosperous people, living by agriculture rather than by the chase.

About a thousand years ago, however, they were visited by savage strangers from the North, whom they treated hospitably. Soon these visits became more frequent and annoying. Then their troublesome neighbors—ancestors of the present Utes—began to forage upon them, and, at last, to massacre them and devastate their farms; so, to save their lives at least, they built houses high upon the cliffs, where they could store food and hide away till the traders left.

But one summer the invaders did not go back to their mountains as the people expected, but brought their families with them and settled down. So, driven from their homes and lands, starving in their little niches on the high cliffs, they could only steal away during the night and wander across the cheerless uplands. To one who has traveled these steppes such a flight seems terrible, and the mind hesitates to picture.

At the cristone they halted, and probably found friends, for the rocks and caves are full of the nests of these human wrens and swallows. Here they collected, erected stone fortifications and watch towers, dug reservoirs in the rocks to hold a supply of water, which in all cases is precarious in this latitude, and once more stood at bay. Their foes came, and for one long month fought and were beaten back and returned day after day to the attack as merciless and inevitable as the tide.

[illegible]

fenders were evacuating and moving South, and bravely did their protectors shield them till they were a hundred miles away. The besiegers were beaten back and went away. But the narrative tells us that the hollows of the rocks were filled to the brim with the mingled blood of conquerers and conquered, and red veins of it ran down into the canon.

It was such a victory as they could not afford to gain again, and they were glad when the long fight was over to follow their wives and little ones to the South. There in the deserts of Arizona, on well-nigh unapproachable isolated bluffs, they built new towns, and their few descendants, the Moquis, live in them to this day, preserving more carefully and purely the history of their forefathers than their skill or wisdom. It was from one of their old men that this traditional sketch was obtained.

The Republican Platform for 1876.

The Republican party as represented by an enormous majority in both Houses of the Forty-third Congress, and illustrated in the acts of its last session, points with pride to its past record, and rejoices in the following declaration of its present principles:

I. Third term now, and Presidency for life hereafter.

II. Government by the bayonet, suspension of *habeas corpus* at discretion, and drumhead court martial, are the true elements of political strength.

III. Specie payments in 1879 without coin.

IV. Civil Rights means the white man has no rights which the black man is bound to respect.

V. More taxes, more debt, and more expenditures the true road to permanent prosperity.

VI. Subsidies, special tariffs, Credit Mobiler, Texan-Pacific, railroad grants, and all sorts of monopolies blaze the pathway of Republican legislation.

VII. Nepotism is obedience to Scriptural authority, and a blessing to the reigning family.

VIII. Negro supremacy in the South to advance Christian civilization.

IX. Opposition legislatures ought to be suppressed by Federal troops as dangerous to Grantism.

X. Returning boards are more potent than elections, and should be appointed by the President.

XI. The people have no right to complain when the Administration is content.

XII. A large standing army and powerful appropriation for the navy are indispensible to a republic, and to lists of magnificent officers seeking commands.

XIII. Opponents of the third term, critics of the President, companions of the Constitution, economists, and the toiling masses who grumble because they are poor, must be classed as banditti, and punished accordingly.

XIV. Centralized government is national strength, and State governments should be abolished except as dependencies.

XV. Present salaries are insufficient to maintain the dignity of office, and ought to be doubled immediately, with back pay at the pleasure of the official.

XVI. Carpet-baggers and officeholders are abused patriots who have suffered for their country, and merit its grateful recognition.

XVII. Investigations by Congress intended to expose corruption and jobbery, and to damn the Republican party, cannot be too sternly condemned for trampling on private rights.

XVIII. The President is the recognized head of the Government, to whom Congress and the courts owe obedience.

XIX. The newspaper press is a nuisance. A censor to restrain carping utterances and a severer law to condemn offending editors, are demanded forthwith.

XX. Rings are self-sacrificing organizations, intended to promote the public welfare, to shape legislation wisely, to stimulate enterprise, to aid commerce, to build railroads, and to place appropriations where they will do most good.

XXI. A constitutional amendment is recommended making Long Branch the summer capitol of the nation, with liberal allowances for the President and his household.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

Robert S. Hale, His Accuser in the House, Makes the Amende Honorable in a Letter to a Mutual Friend.

The following is the text of the letter of Robert S. Hale, exemplating Hon. John Young Brown of Kentucky, from the use of unparliamentary language in alluding to Ben Butler. A synopsis of it was published in our telegraphic columns a few days ago:

812 TWELFTH STREET,
Washington, D. C., March 3, '75.

My Dear Colonel Crittenden:

I beg again to express my regret that my severe and long continued illness has prevented my taking any part in rectifying by the action of the House the injustice which I am fully convinced was done your friend, Mr. John Young Brown, by the resolution of censure moved by myself.

In my conversation with you on the last day I was in my seat, some weeks ago, I expressed my conviction that so far as that resolution imputed to Mr. Brown any intention of prevarication or double-dealing in his response to the Speaker I was satisfied on a review of the record itself, and in view of my own distinct recollection of the language uttered by Mr. Brown, that I, in common with the majority of the House, had been misled and had done injustice to Mr. Brown.

The record itself I know to be incorrect in making his language preceding his allusion to the case of Burke a direct charge upon a person not then named, when in fact it was a hypothetical case. I was watching with intense care every word that Mr. Brown uttered, and knew that it was put hypothetically and not as a direct charge. His response to the interrogatory of the speaker, followed by his subsequent application of his remarks to Mr. Butler, impressed me at the time as a prevarication and an unfair response, which enabled him to finish his sentence, which would otherwise have been stopped by the speaker.—But a careful examination of the record since, qualifying it by my own distinct recollection, satisfies me that I did a great injury to Mr. Brown in imputing this intent to him, and that there was nothing in his response to the speaker inconsistent with entire good faith or with the integrity of an upright and honorable man.

I regret that I could not have stated this conviction of mine upon the floor of the House, and have thus aided in wiping out the undeserved imputation upon Mr. Brown in this regard inflicted by my resolution. But my continued illness has kept me from my seat now for nearly four weeks, and will prevent my taking it again during the session. I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing myself thus freely and unreservedly to you, especially in view of the opinion I have always entertained of Mr. Brown as a gentleman of the utmost integrity and honor, though doubtless sometimes excitable and impulsive, as I think he was on the occasion in question.

I shall never hesitate to express freely the conviction I have above expressed to you; and if anything contained in this letter will, in your judgment, be of service to Mr. Brown, I beg you to consider this letter entirely at your service for any use whatever which you or other friends of Mr Brown may think proper to make of it.

With sentiments of the highest regard for yourself, I am very truly your obedient servant,

ROBERT S. HALE.

Hon. T. T. Crittenden, House.

THE CONVENTION BILL.

Bill to be entitled an Act to call a Convention of the people of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and condition of our people; *and whereas*, in the judgment of this General Assembly, a Convention of the people is the only sure, and is besides the speediest and most economical mode of altering or amending it, and believing the end in view utterly impracticable by legislative enactment on account of the great number of discordant and conflicting provisions of the Constitution as it now is, now therefore,

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, (two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring), That a Convention of the people of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby called, to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of September, A. D., 1875, for the purpose of considering and adopting such amendments to the Constitution as they may deem necessary and expedient, subject only to the restrictions hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates that it has members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, and the said delegates shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which qualifications the Convention shall be the judge.

SEC. 3. On the 1st Thursday of August, 1875, the Sheriffs of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the said Convention from their respective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for the same shall be held and conducted; the officers thereof, including registrars and judges of election, appointed; the vote counted and compared; the result proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as is now provided by law for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. The said delegates shall be called to order at 12 o'clock on the day fixed therefor, by the Chief Justice or one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court or Secretary of State, who, if there be not a quorum, shall adjourn them to the same place, and from day to day, until a quorum shall appear; and on the appearance of a quorum, he shall administer to each of them the following oath:

"You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the delegate elect shall choose,) that you will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States and the several amendments thereto, including the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments; and that you will neither directly or indirectly evade or disregard the duties enjoined nor the restrictions imposed upon the Convention by the act of the General Assembly authorizing your election. So help you God."

And no delegate shall be permitted to sit or be entitled to a seat in said Convention, or act a delegate thereto, until he shall have subscribed to the above oath or affirmation; and as soon as a majority of the delegates elect shall have thus appeared and been sworn in, they shall then proceed to elect their presiding officer, and such other officers and servants as they, from time to time, shall find necessary; and if a vacancy shall occur, the same shall be filled in the same manner as the like vacancies are filled by law in the case of vacancies in the General Assembly, Said Convention shall have no power to consider, debate, adopt or propose any amendment to the existing Constitution or ordinance upon the following subjects:

(1.) *The Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions*, the mechanics' and laborers' lien, and the rights of married women, as now secured by law, nor to alter or amend section 3 or 5, article V, of said Constitution, nor change the ratio between the poll and property tax as therein published; nor shall the said Convention have power to propose or adopt any amendment or ordinance *vacating any office or term of office now existing and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the existing Constitution and laws*, until the same shall be vacated or expired under existing laws; but the said Convention may recommend the abolishment of any office when the present term thereof shall expire or vacancies occur, and they may provide for filling such vacancies, otherwise than as now, and limiting the terms thereof. Nor shall said Convention adopt or propose any plan or amendment or scheme of compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves, nor for the payment of any liability incurred wholly or in part in aid of the late war between the States, nor for the restoration of imprisonment for debt; nor shall they require or propose any educational or property qualification for office or voting; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the amended Constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection, or to convene the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. The Constitution, as amended, shall be submitted to the people for their ratification, and shall not be binding until the same shall have been ratified by the qualified voters of the State, and the Convention shall prescribe the mode whereby the sense of the people thereon shall be taken and recorded.

Sec. 6. There shall be printed immediately ten copies of this act for each member of the General Assembly, and one hundred copies within thirty days after its ratification for each board of county commissioners, and the use of the registrars and judges of election in their respective counties; and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

The Nashville *Union and American* says a singular development of civil rights has occurred in that revenue district. T. W. Sykes, the only negro guager, has been turned out of office by orders from Washington.

The dearest drinks on record are those of which the New Orleans *Republican* pens the following: "The other day when the Appropriation bill was before United States Senate, two Senators who were favorable to the item making an appropriation of $1,500,000 for building the levees of the Mississippi river, left the chamber for the purpose of taking a drink, or something of the sort, and during their absence the item was stricken out, and Louisiana may be considered $50,000,000 worse off than she would otherwise have been. Had either one of these Senators been present, the item would have stood."

Ben Butler will doubtless never be heard from with reference to the pillaging of the wrecked Italian bark Giovanni on the Massachusetts coast, a few days ago. The vessel was loaded with wine and other valuable merchandise. She went to pieces, and a gang of banditti—real banditti, mind you—rushed upon the dismantled vessel and took everything they could find, while sixteen dead victims of the disaster were tossing in the surf beside them. Breaking into the wine casks, they inserted their heads and drank themselves into a frenzy, which resulted in a wild and bloody conflict, fatal to many of them. This occurred on the soil of pious Massachusetts, and if Sheridan or Butler has discovered anything approaching to it in banditti[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS.

FERRY REPLIES TO MORTON ON PINCHBACK.

SYNOPSIS OF SENATOR PERRY'S SPEECH.

EFFORTS TO REMOVE HOLDEN FROM HIS OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 15—Noon—In the Senate the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed and Ferry, of Connecticut, replied to the argument of Morton.

WASHINGTON, March 11—Night—In the Senate to-day the resolution for the admission of Pinchback being before the Senate, Ferry, of Connecticut, said the Senator from Indiana (Morton) a few days ago argued that when the President was called upon to suppress domestic violence, under the Act of 1795, his compliance involved the determination of the lawfulness of the authority making the call, that the Senate was conclusively bound by the action of the President. He, (Ferry) did not concur in that argument. The proposition was repugnant to the Constitution in its plainest terms and destructive to both Houses of Congress. The Senate derived its powers from the Constitution; it required no legislation, no act of Congress to define the mode by which the Senate should exercise its powers. The President derived his authority from the Act of 1795, but the Senate had the power to inquire into the election of any of its members before the Act of 1794 was passed. If the effect of that was to confer upon the President power to determine conclusively upon the legitimacy of the Legislature electing a Senator, or the Executive of the State giving his credentials so as to control the Senate when making inquiry as to the election of a member, then the Act was void.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

From the Dublin Freeman

THE IRISH WIDOW'S MESSAGE TO HER SON.

Remember Dennis all I bade you say;
Tell him we're well and happy, thank the Lord;
But of our troubles since he went away
Forbid mood, avick, and never say a word.
Of rents and taxes, sure, we've all on hate,
The most Summer isn't always fair

Tell him the spotted heifer calved in May,
She died of inner fating, but that you needn't say.
Nor how the constant raids strowed the hay,
And the thing stood was ever kicked,
And when the fever spread, the county
Its mercy kept the "sickness" from our door.

Be sure and tell him how the neighbors came
And met the corn and sow of all the country,
Would be as well to mention them by
Pat Quigley, Ned McCabe, and James
Attending Fool—away from behind the hills
And sing again—only it's more than I do.

Then come with words that's more full of solace,
Bless then I put a-him most—by own right hand—
Tell, although kind hearts were round me
The truest heart beat in a foreign land
Strong hand, brave heart, I miss you older
From me.

And tell him she was with me, he'll know who
A sweetness, hasn't she the wee sister eyes
The naked, deepest, brightest heart on sky
Dearest, except in summer skies;
And skin black hair if it is the blackest
Of all.

The never rippled over neck so fair.

Tell him of Kincher fretted many a day
And nipped, poor dog! 'Twas well he died
Crushed by the road side, how he watched
The way,
And all the travellers as they passed this by
Hall, Friar, or sunshine, were "Dennis" or
Else
It occurred for the foot that never came

Tell him the house is low some three and one
Of the fire it seems cooled of his bright
Harness, for the days are grow long
And sing lonesome before my
For all that, tell him I'm well—the
Are
The clothes you bring, and stitched them
Over

Give him my blessing, morning, noon and
night,
And my prayers are offered for his good,
That he may see his Maker at His right,
And amid all as he prays for their
That he knows the country, and his God's
Father's house, and all the angels

Georgia Rosin.

Messrs Wooten, Richardson & Co., of this city, have received from Messrs. Powell & Co., of Baxley, Ga., samples of window glass rosin, the first of the season, manufactured by them at the above place, and which they propose to send here for sale. A lot of it was forwarded by them to Savannah, where an offer of $7 per barrel was made, but not accepted, the rosin having been held for higher prices.

We are told that it will command from $8 to $10 per barrel in this market, the samples being unusually fine.

Marine Disaster.

Capt White, of the Brig *Mary C Rosefelt*, which arrived in port on Sunday after a force months' voyage from Boston, reports as follows: Sailed from Boston for Wilmington 16th of December last. Shortly after leaving port was overtaken by a Northwest gale which blew for 12 days, and being unable to come to anchor or sail to the West, was blown every day further from shore; on the 28th of December sited the Bermuda Islands and sailed in with loss of bowsprit, foretopmast spars and rigging. Sailed from Bermuda after receiving necessary repairs on March 1st, and arrived here Sunday, as stated above. The Captain reports very rough weather the entire voyage.

County Commissioners.

A called meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held last evening, present Mr. Wagner, the Chairman *pro tem*, and Commissioners Morris and Van Amringe.

The following were appointed registrars and poll holders at the election to be held in the county of Pender for county officers, viz:

Caswell Township—North Side—A V Horrell, registrar; George McDuffie, James M Moore, J D Fennell, Haywood Johnson, poll holders.

Caswell Township—South Side—Henry Hall, registrar; Sandy Holmes, George W Corbett, Washington Barnhill, W S Pridgen, poll holders.

Columbia—C M Galloway, registrar; Archie Walker, Bryant Gurganus, Thos H McIntire, Sterling Everett, poll holders.

Holden—I H Brown, registrar; Jno Layton, Jonathan Johnson, C M Sparkman, Joseph Dupre, poll holders.

Holly—Thomas Williams, registrar; Owen Carr, Daniel Shaw, Jas Brown, John Mashburn, poll holders.

Grant—Andrew Nixon, registrar; Alfred Lloyd, C W McClammy, Dougald McMillan, Linus Grady, poll holders.

Lincoln—W J Bivins, registrar; Wm McIntire, M C Taylor, Sherman Hodges, A H Paddison, poll holders.

Rocky Point—August Gamburg, registrar; T Durham, W T Emnet, Mathew Carr, Wm Huffman, poll holders.

Union—Rufus Garris, registrar; Elijah Tate, W L Pivenbark, C B McClees, John Smith, poll holders.

It was ordered that voters living on the north side of Colly vote at Point Caswell, and those on the south side at The Gum. This regulation was adopted at the request of a number of the voters, represented through A. V. Horrell.

The clerk of the Board was ordered to place in the hands of the Sheriff of New Hanover county, without delay, the registration and polling books and the notices to be served upon the registrars and poll holders of Pender county; and it was also ordered that the registrars of the different townships in Pender county be notified to open the registration books without delay.

It was ordered that all lands lying in Cape Fear township and situate North of the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Fishing Creek, thence by a direct line to the junction of Black River, without the Northwest branch of the Cape Fear river, be, and the same is hereby annexed to Lincoln township, and Pender county.

It was also ordered that all lands lying in Harnett township and situate North of the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at Rich Inlet, on the Atlantic Ocean, running thence up the channel of said Inlet to Foy's Creek, thence up said creek to the fork thereof, thence by a direct line to the juncture of Old House branch with Island Creek, be and the same is hereby annexed to Grant township in Pender county.

The Board then adjourned.

Civil Rights and Southern Hotels.

The Civil Rights bill has proved fatal to hotels throughout the South. Every exchange that comes to us tells of the demise of some hitherto well-known inn, whence the weary traveller might "take his rest." Nor has our fair city by the sea escaped the general mortality so prevalent among Southern hotels. But for all thatkind acquaintance shall never be forgot, nor unprovided for. Mine host of the olden times Colonel Davis, who presided with so much grace and dignity at the Purcell House in the days when hotels were hotels, and who, if any man living does know, knows how to hand a lady from a carriage, has now a quiet, genteel boarding house, where all his old friends, no matter how many come, who may favor him with a call will be duly cared for, and when new friends, who come duly recommended and properly vouched for, will, we are quite sure, not be turned away.—Southern hospitality is proverbial, and of this the gallant Colonel is a worthy examplar. Indeed, so far as being "given to hospitality" is a test Colonel Davis is not only a true and "bloody Southerner," but a true christian and well qualified to be a bishop.

Let no decent white man, therefore, fear to come amongst us lest he may be compelled to go away dissatisfied.

For the Penitentiary.

The following persons, sentenced at the last term of the Superior Court for Columbus county, arrived here yesterday under charge of Sheriff Haynes and took lodgings at the Hotel de Manning, from which place they will be removed this morning and take up the line of march for Union Depot, where they will take the train for the Penitentiary at Raleigh:

John Haynes, colored, for larceny, 3 years.

Levi Rouse, colored, for larceny, 5 years.

John Bellamy, colored, for larceny, 10 years.

Harrison Robbins, colored, for larceny, 2 years.

Mall Bryant, colored, for assault and battery, 7 years.

William Grauss, colored, for larceny, 3 years.

Nathan Powell, colored, for larceny, 8 years.

Glasgow Williams, colored, for larceny, 5 years.

Dew Huggins, white, for larceny, 3 years.

William Stod, white, for larceny, 10 years.

The last named was convicted of stealing a Bible and a Hymn Book from a Church in Columbus county, an offence which is the first of the kind that we have ever heard or read of.

The Sound Railroad.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington Coast Railroad, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Eli Murray and Wm. A. French, to re-open the books for additional subscription to the capital stock of the Company, and when such additional subscription shall amount to fifteen thousand dollars, the work to commence at once and the road to be completed.

The President will call a meeting of the stockholders of the road shortly, when all favorable to the enterprise are invited to be present. An election of officers for the ensuing year will then take place.

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

SEVENTY-NINTH DAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875

Mr. Cantwell, a resolution that the Senate Rules of Order be amended by striking out "Principal Clerk" wherever it occurs therein, and inserting "Secretary of the Senate" in lieu thereof, and the "Principal Doorkeeper" shall be styled the "Sergeant at Arms," and have the duties of that office. Adopted.

Mr. Standford offered a substitute for report of joint committee on affairs of Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, appointing a committee of three citizens of Currituck county to make the investigation, which was adopted.

Mr. Parish, a bill to provide for the employment of inmates of jails and other penal institutions. Referred.

Mr. Hargrave, a bill to amend the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company. Referred.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

Bill for the more effectual prosecution in the criminal cases of the State.

House bill making it a misdemeanor to break into an uninhabitable house with intent to commit burglary, punishable with imprisonment in jail or in the penitentiary.

Bill authorizing the hiring of convict labor upon works of public improvement, except in certain cases.

Bill concerning pilots on the coast of North Carolina considered. Mr. Selby introduced a substitute modifying the bill. Adopted.

Senate bill requiring sureties on official bonds to reside in the county in which the bonds are given, was tabled. Mr. Bell moved to reconsider this vote.

Mr. Standford moved to reconsider the vote by which the Immigration bill failed to pass its readings Friday night.

Senate bill to encourage immigration, appropriating a certain sum for that purpose, was lost by a vote of 15 to 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bill to allow the Commissioners of Cumberland county to refund their debt was taken up and passed its second reading.

Upon motion of Mr. Tate, the Senate bill for the erection of an Insane Asylum in the Western portion of the State was taken up.

Mr. King, an amendment striking out Morganton and inserting Asheville as the place of location, and it is further provided that the Governor shall appoint three disinterested person, one of whom shall be a physician, to visit and examine the grounds offered for the Asylum and locate the same at one or other of said designated localities before the Commissioners shall act under the provisions of this act.

After a long discussion Mr. King called the previous question, sustained, and his amendment prevailed. Yeas 45, nays, 45. Speaker Robinson voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Tate moved to lay the whole matter on the table, and the motion prevailed. Yeas 61, nays 47.

The relief poll tax bill was transmitted from the Senate, amended so as to give Solicitors, Sheriffs and clerks 50 cents each for costs. The House concurred in the amendment.

Several Senate and other bills were transmitted to the House, among them the Convention bill, which, under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Staples moved to make the special order for Tuesday next at 12 m.

Mr. Moring moved to amend by inserting Thursday. Thursday was adopted, and the bill ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Means the bill amendatory of the law concerning suits ot direct railroad corporations, was taken up and passed its final readings.

Resolution in relation to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company was taken up and adopted.

EIGHTIETH DAY.

SENATE.

March 15th, 1875.

Mr. Bell's bill to prevent the change of guage on the North Carolina Railroad, (the provisions of which we published Sunday morning,) was considered.

Mr. Bell warmly advocated the passage of his bill, believing that the change proposed would be of great damage to the railroad system of the State and particularly to those roads connecting with this road. He could not see how a Justice of the Supreme Court could argue that the public policy of the State was not opposed to a change of guage. Two thirds of all the railroads in the United States had the 4 feet 8½ inches guage, and why should a portion of the roads of North Carolina be thus compelled to change their guage, and thus destroy the fond anticipation of many in the State to have a grand consolidated line from one end of our State to the other? He did not know that the passage of the bill would accomplish the end sought, as the officials of the road have doubtless already made the change. The Legislature of North Carolina should not let such an outrage be committed without entering a positive protest and make some attempt to arrest the evil contemplated if not accomplished.

Mr. Busbee supported the views of Mr. Bell, and thought the Legislature should make any attempt within its power to arrest the iniquitious evil that was being perpetrated upon the best interests of the State.

Mr. Busbee moved an amendment that this act shall not apply to any narrow-guage railroad that has already or may hereafter be chartered. Adopted.

Mr. French, an amendment making the violation of the bill a misdemeanor. Adopted.

The bill thus amended then passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. C. M. Cooke, a resolution in regard to N. C. dead soldiers that may be buried in other States. Appoints Messrs. D. H Hill, R F. Hoke, Wm R. Hoke, Wm. R. Cox and J. A. Engelhard a committee to ascertain the number of said soldiers that may be buried in other States, and the probable cost for the removal of the remains of the same to Raleigh; to report at the next General Assembly. Adopted.

Bill to give North Carolina soldiers wounded in the late war with the States, artificial limbs or commutation therefor, and to give those who have lost both eyes $100 each, was considered. Referred to Committee on Finance to report on certain House amendments.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

Bill preventing driving fish in New river in Onslow county, up to Jacksonville.

House bill incorporating the Vestry of Calvary church in Wadesboro.

Bill concerninng banking institutions in the State.

Mr. Cantwell's bill for the better government and regulation of the city of Wilmington and for other purposes, was tabled.

Mr. Cooke introduced a bill in regard to selling or giving away liquor on the Sabbath day. Calendar.

Mr. Parish introduced a bill authorizing Commissioners to levy a special tax to repair bridges. Referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill to facilitate the trial of actions in the nature of a *quo warranto*. Calendar.

Mr. Spears, a bill to promote fish culture. Referred.

Mr. McRae, a bill amending the charter of Elizabethtown, Bladen Co. Referred.

A bill to obtain information in regard to the State's interest in works of internal improvements was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to authorize the City of Wilmington to issue bonds to run for 20 years at 8 per cent, for the purpose of paying off its indebtedness.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of Richmond, the bill was laid upon the table.

Bill to allow the Commissioners of Bladen county to levy a special tax, upon motion of Lloyd, col., was laid upon the table.

Senate resolution regarding the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 came up. (Calls upon the people to send representatives and fill up the North Carolina Department in order to set her advantages in the most favorable light.) Adopted.

Bill to incorporate the "Grange Bank" of Fayetteville, after the adoption of some desired amendments by Mr. McRae, passed its final reading.

Bill providing for the creation of the office of Assistant Geologist to be located in Western North Carolina.

Mr. Tate, an amendment that the amount to be appropriated be taken from the existing appropriation for the Geological Survey.

The amendment was adopted and the bill passed its several readings.

Upon motion of Mr. Oaksmith, Senate bill in relation to a change of guage of railroads was taken up.—The bill more particularly refers to the change of guage now being made on the North Carolina Railroad by the lessees of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

Mr. Oaksmith demanded the question. Prevailing, the vote on the second reading resulted ayes 65, nays 32.

The Land Scrip bill, in favor of the University, came up and was defeated on its second reading. Mr. Strong, in an able speech, pleaded for a reconsideration of the vote in which he entered into a lucid explanation of this fund that has been squandered by the Radical Literary Board, and which would yet have to be paid back to the General Government, unless this Agricultural College was established. The United States Court had granted, you may say, a homestead by its decision the other day in the "Dewey case." The creditors of the University should only have a claim for their debt out of what remained above the expenses of running the institution. His appeal was able, eloquent and filled with love for the University and a strong hope for placing it on its old road to fame and usefulness.

(By this bill the University would get $7,500 per annum.)

The motion to reconsider prevailed. Yeas, 61. Nays, 30.

Mr. Finger demanded the previous question. Prevailing, vote resulted on second reading, Yeas 52, Nays, 42.

Objection was made to putting it on its third reading by Boyd and others, and it went over.

SENATE.

EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, March 16.

Reports were made from various standing Committees, among them a report from the Judiciary Committee upon the House bill forbidding any white persons to hire white children to any person of African descent, and forbidding persons of African descent to seize unprotected white orphans and hold them in slavery. The Committee were of opinion that the first portion of the bill goes further than this Legislature is justified in going to interfere in the relation between parent and child, and that the remaining sections of the bill are fully provided for in chapter 5 of Battle's Revisal, and by a bill that has heretofore passed the Senate during the present session, and by other existing laws, and recommended that the bill do not pass. The bill was tabled.

Mr. Peeble's bill concerning the right of trial by jury was considered. The bill prevents a Judge from giving his own opinion to the jury as to the weight of evidence except in certain cases, and also prevents the Judge from hearing a motion to set aside a verdict outside of open court.

Mr. Cooke moved an amendment, preventing a Judge from allowing a counsel or person interested in the cause pending before him, or any witness in any such cause, out of Court, to make any *ex-parte* statement of law or fact relative to such cause, under penalty of impeachment to the Judge and misdemeanor to the party guilty. Adopted.

Mr. Jernigan amended section 3, by adding after the word motion, "or any other cause that may be pending before him."

Bil passed its second reading by a vote of 28 to 10, and under a suspension of the rules passed its third reading.

Mr. McCanley, a bill to incorporate the town of Polkton, Anson county. Referred.

Mr. Kerr, a bill to incorporate Sampson County Agricultural Society. Referred.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

Mr LeGrand's bill submitting "Prohibition or No Prohibition" to the voters of Laurinburg, Richmond co.

Mr. LeGrand's bill to facilitate the construction of telegraph lines. Condemnatory of the right of way to telegraph companies.

Mr. Cooke's bill providing that a against the debtor owning the homestead or personal property exemption, notice of the lien may be filed at any time within twelve months after the performance and completion of the labor, or the final furnishing of the materials or the gathering of the crop.

The general omnibus liquor bill was considered at some length, there being various amendments offered. A motion to recommit the whole question prevailed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bill amending section 127, laws of 1873-'74 in reference to the town of Laurinburg, Richmond county, passed its several readings.

Upon motion of Mr. Tate, the rules were suspended and the Revenue bill was reconsidered, when he offered an amendment to section 1, class 1, striking out 20 cents and inserting 14½ cents.

The amendment was adopted and the previous question called by Mr. Tate, prevailing, the bill passed its third reading.

Bill repealing laws of 1873-'74 in reference to Commissioners appointed by different States passed its several reading.

Bill for the farming out of the penitentiary convicts. (No convict by this bill can be farmed out who has been sentenced for murder, arson, rape or burglary.) Passed its second and third readings.

By leave, Moore, colored, a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Bucket Company of Wilmington. Calendar.

Mr. Means, a bill for the enforcement of contracts and the enhancement of agriculture. Referred.

Bill amending the act in relation to holding the Courts of Third District passed its several readings.

Bill in regard to compromise of debts (a part good for the whole) passed its several readings.

STATE NEWS.

Rev. Mr. Jordan is conducting a series of protracted meetings at the Second Baptist Church in Raleigh.

The bridge of the Petersburg Railroad, over the Roanoke river, has been repaired and trains are passing over again.

Col. Wm. S. Rankin, a merchant of Greensboro, was knocked down on the streets of that town last Saturday night and robbed of $1,500 in money. This we learn from the Raleigh News.

The Hickory Press says: We announced last week the burning of Mr. Green Sharp's residence in this county. We have since learned that it was set on fire by a negro woman named Belle Propst. She was arrested and taken to jail.

The Raleigh News says: Mr. W. T. Grimmer was accidently cut in the back by the saw while in motion at Wilson's Mill Saturday last. Dr. Telfair, of Smithfield, was called to the unfortunate man, but little hope is entertained for his recovery.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We did think the man that stole the copper cent from a dead negro's eyes had no relations living, but we learn to-day that one night last week a thief entered the Episcopal church of the Good Shepherd and stole every cent from the mite box.

The Graham Gleaner says: The old Alamance Presbyterian church is being rebuilt, with a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, D. D., placed in the vestibule suitably inscribed: "Dr. Caruthers was pastor of this church for forty years—from 1821 to 1861," He died in November 1865, and was born in 1793.

The Charlotte Observer says: The Spring races at Carolina Park, during Centennial week, will be a highly attractive feature of that occasion. Some of the most noted horses in the country will be here, as there owners have already written, and the racing will be superior to any ever witnessed in North Carolina. A large crowd will be here, too, to witness them.

The Statesville Intelligencer says: A man, calling himself A. C. Dale, claiming to be a member of the firm of Dale & Atwood, 49 Broadway, N. Y., representing himself as a traveling agent for the "Milliner and Dress Maker," a periodical published in London, England, was in our city some two weeks ago, and succeeded in getting Miss Rutlege, Mrs. Shuman and Mrs. Rainey to subscribe for the magazine and pay him $6 each in advance. He has since been arrested in Goldsboro, as a swindler and impostor. This same person, we learn, obtained five subscribers, with the cash, in Charlotte, and three in Statesville.

The Charlotte Observer says: While every other place in the State of any size, and almost evey city in the South, has felt, to a greater or less extent, the influence of the Civil Rights Bill, no one in Charlotte has suffered the least annoyance from it as yet. The colored people here have pursued the even tenor of their way just as before, without the slightest attempt to molest the whites by intruding themselves into the hotels, among the white people in the theatre, or any other place which is reserved exclusively for whites. It is creditable to the good sense of the colored people of this city, that this is the case.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: A bill has just become a law in the Legislature making it the duty of the Solicitors of the several circuits to attend the Federal courts and prosecute revenue officers and other officers of the United States who have been indicted in the State courts and have removed their causes into the Federal court, under the act of Congress. The bill allows the Solicitor a fee of $20 for prosecuting each case, and allows him to procure some attorney to prosecute in his stead when he is unable to attend.—The U. S. District Attorney having decided that in all such cases it was his duty to defend the defendants in the U. S. Courts as "Prosecuted officers of the Government," such cases have heretofore been dismissed without trial from the Federal courts, for want of prosecution, and some of the worst offenders in the State have thus gone unwhipped of justice.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

March 18, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Trade has been moving rather slowly this week, though considering the many drawbacks it has had to encounter, there has been quite as much business doing as could reasonably be expected. A speculation in gold and securities caused a temporary advance in the rates of money all over the country, and its influence has served to cause a depressed feeling in trade generally. The adverse influence of the above has been a check upon that revival of business which was expected to follow the advent of spring and the adjournment of Congress. The weather is now fine and trade assumes very fair proportions. Stocks of goods are, however, light in the country, and as the necessities of consumers must be supplied there is every probability of a more active movement in merchandize and produce at an early day than we have seen for some time.

The chief staples of our trade have been more active this week than last. Naval stores are firmer and there has been considerable trading. Cotton though not so firm as last week has been more active in view of the fact that prices current are more satisfactory to sellers.

The export movement for the week shows a falling off in valuation, say $50,000. The principal articles of produce shipped during the week were as follows: Cotton 1,370 bales, spirits turpentine 928 casks, rosin 11,001 bbls, crude turpentine 400 bbls, tar 305 bbls., against: Cotton 2,713 bales, spirits turpentine 1,038 casks, rosin 10,859 bbls., tar 995 do., crude turpentine 575 do., for last week.

Foreign freights are firm. The supply of tonnage is not large and vessels are wanted.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTON.—There has been no marked change in the condition of the cotton market during the past week. In the early part of the week exporters finding less encouragement in the Liverpool market withdrew from the market, but prices afterwards lowered to correspond more generally with their views, and the market became active. The demand during the week was principally for export, very little speculative inquiry being manifested. At the close to-day the tone of the market is hardly up to a week ago, but holders ask full prices, although they are not altogether unwilling to grant moderate concessions to effect sales.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	217 bales.
Saturday	186 "
Monday	601 "
Tuesday	186 "
Wednesday	189 "
Thursday	155 "

Being a total of 1,533 bales, against 1,251 bales for last week. The exports were 1,370 bales, and the stock is 3,179 bales.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 60,282 bales, against 77,268 bales last week, 78,005 bales the previous week and 96,95? bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,052,782 bales, against 3,228,937 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 176,155 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 55,767 bales, of which 25,998 were to Great Britian, 12,102 to France, and 17,667 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 734,334 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary	13 cents.
Good Ordinary	14¼ "
Low Middling	14¾ "
Middling	15¼ "
Good Middling	15¾ "

ROSIN—There has been a more active business doing in rosins during the past week than last, but the market in the early part of the week was mostly nominal in view of the fact that holders were not disposed to accept the offers of buyers. Up to Tuesday the sales were principally for future delivery and were of a private nature so that the apparent smallness of business rrported those days did not represent the sales of the market. From Friday up to Tuesday noon the spot market was nominal, Strained was firmly held at $1 55 and Good Strained at $1 60. These figures were bid daily but holders demanded higher prices. On Friday evening a lot of 500 bbls Strained changed hands at $1 57½ an advance of 5 cents, and again on Wednesday there were sales at $1 60. To-day, Thursday, at the close of our (noon) report the market is still firm with $1 60 freely bid. Fine grades have been in moderate demand with some sales at former quotations.

A serious drawback to the market is the unfavorable state of affairs abroad, and the effect of no shipping at hand has been detrimental to trade. The two combined, however, have acted only moderately against prices and at the close a cheerful feeling prevails.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday—No sales of strained. Market nominally $1 50 bid for C, $1 60 bid for D.

Saturday—Condition of the market same as the day previous.

Monday—No change of the previous days market.

Tuesday—Sales of 500 bbls Strained at $1 57½ and 500 bbls E and F at $1 65 ₱ bbl.

Wednesday—Sales of 500 bbls Strained at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

Thursday—Sales of 500 bbls of Strained at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 8 221 bbls, against 12,871 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 11,001 bbls against 10,859 bbls for last week. The stock in yard 62,327 bbls against 65,108 bbls for last week.

The following were the nominal quotation sto-day:

Strained	$1 60
Good Strained	1 65
No. 2	1 70
Extra No. 2	1 75
Low No. 1	2 20@2 25
No. 1	2 75@3 10
Extra No. 1	4 25@4 50
Low Pale	4 75@5 00
Pale	5 25@5 50
Window Glass	5 75@6 00
Water White	6 50@7 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—There has been some movement this week in Spirits Turpentine, but the aggregate sales were light owing to a disposition on the part of holders not to concede the views of buyers. The market ruled steady at 31½ cents up to Wednesday morning, when better advices from New York added strength to the tone of the market, and an advance of ½ cent was obtained. There was considerable enquiry for futures during the week, and some sales. A lot of 100 casks sold on Tuesday, buyers' option, all April at 33 cents. To-day, Thursday at the close of our report, the market is firm at 32 cents ₱ gallon.

The receipts for the week were 2,251 casks, against 1,002 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 928 casks, against 995 casks for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 8,884 casks against 7,561 casks for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	*24 casks at	32 cts.	per gal.
Saturday	130 "	31½	"	"
Monday	†40 "	32	"	"
Do	*25 "	32	"	"
Tuesday	113 "	31½	"	"
Wed'sday	100 "	32	"	"

Thursday—50 casks at 32 cents.

*New York.

†City distilled

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The receipts have increased throughout the week and continue heavy. The stock in yard is large, and the distillers' demand seems pretty well satisfied for the present. The market has not been as active this week as last; on the other hand it has been quiet and unsettled. For two days of the week; Monday and Tuesday, there were no current prices. On Wednesday, however, prices were established at $1 35 for Hard, and $2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. At the close, to-day, there is no alteration of prices, and the market is quoted steady.

The receipts for the week were 6,500 bbls, against 6,029 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 150 bbls, against 525 bbls for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 17,295 bbls. against 14,292 bbls. for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	300	1 30	2 25	nominal
Saturday	200	1 30	2 25	"
Monday	No sales reported.			
Tuesday	"	"	"	
Wed'y	1300	1 35	2 25	"
Thursday	1000	1 35	2 25	"

TAR—No material change in either the tone or condition of the market has occurred during the week. Prices have ruled very regular and steady and with a good demand current receivers have experienced no difficulty in placing their stocks at the ruling daily quotations. At the close the market is steady at $1 40 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 3,318 bbls, against 1,602 bbls, for last week. The exports for the week were 305 bbls, against 935 bbls, for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 12,628 bbls against 9,552 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	300 bbls at	$1 40	per bbl
Saturday	75 "	" 1 40	"
Monday	100 "	" 1 40	"
Tuesday	86 "	" 1 40	"
Wednesday	200 "	" 1 40	"
Thursday	250 "	" 1 40	"

GRAIN—There has been very little doing in the grain market the past week, the sales of the week being quite small, barely sufficient to warrant quotations, and to a great extent they are nominal. CORN—There were four arrivals of cargoes during the week, the Schrs. Beulah Benton 1,750 bushels, Annie G Midyette 1,450 bushels, E. Francis 1,500 bushels and B. M. Tilton 1,800 bushels. The cargoes of the Beulah Benton and E. Francis were sold at 85½ cents, but the cargoes of the schooners Annie G. Midyette and B. M. Tilton were received by dealers and went into store. Quotations of cargoes rule steady at former prices, 85½ cents. From store there was a fair enquiry and several large lots were sold at unchanged prices.

The receipts for the week were as follows: From Philadelphia, 2,600 bushels; from Baltimore, 1 485 bushels; from New York, 1 950 bushels; per schooners from Eastern counties 6 500 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon R. R 1,092 bushels. The following are the quotations to-day: Yellow and mixed corn 90 to 92½ cts. and white mealing 95 @ 97½ cts. ₱ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cts ₱ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 05@$1 10 ₱ bushel, and $1 15@$1 25 for white ₱ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at 97½ @ $1 ₱ bushel, including cks.

PEANUTS—The market does not present any new features from last week, prices being well sustained and a fair amount of receipts with a good trade doing. The shipments from this port since the opening of the season are upwards of 60,000 bushels which leaves an estimated stock on hand of 10,000 bushels. To-day the following quotations were paid:

Fancy	$1 40
Extra Prime	1 30
Prime	1 20
Ordinary—Nominal.	

FERTILIZERS—The following are the ruling prees:

Soluable Pacific $48, cash, $55 time; Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $53, cash, and $60, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair consumption and order demand for meats of all kinds during the past week, and prices were sustained until Monday, when there was a slight reaction in favor of buyers. The foreign exports for the seaboards, says a western exchange, for last week shows a considerable falling off when compared with the corresponding week of last year, which combined with the other causes of depression, has had the opposite of an assuring effect.—On the other hand the stocks in the distributing markets of the South are small and the supply at the west is estimated considerable less than it was a year ago, so that the packers feel confident that the natural increase of the domestic demand will compensate for any probable falling off in the wants of foreign countries. North Carolina bacon continues scarce and there is very little doing owing to the small stock. Quotations of this quality of meats are nominal.

To day the quotations for meats are as follows:

North Carolina Bacon sells at 10¼@11 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 13¼@14 cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 9@9¼ cents for shoulders, 12@13¼ cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8@8¼ cents for shoulders and 11@12 cents for clear rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 17@18 cents ₱ lb.

COTTON YARNS. The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

EGGS—The warm weather which has prevailed for several days past caused a material increase in receipts and a disposition of buyers to take more than were barely required for immediate wants. Quotations are 20 to 22½ cents per dozen.

DRY GOODS—The warmer weather of the past few days has evidently had the effect of turning the attention of the country trade to Spring goods, and there has been considerable demand from the interior markets for a general assortment of goods, but the business is done chiefly upon orders. The trade is comparatively light as yet. The further advance in the raw material makes a stronger tone to the market for cottou fabrics, and some articles are tending upward, but there is no quotable advance on staple articles, except that the price of the standard makes of prints is more uniformly 10c for all Spring or medium colors.—Woolen goods meet little demand and are steady in price, except jeans, which are selling well, and some grades at a little better prices.

SPECIAL.

The best collars ever made are the Warwick and Elmwood. Try them. Any furnishing store can supply them.

Why has Sozodont

Become the staple Dentrifice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week, without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. This, we believe, all endorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. Parsons' Purgative Pills will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

Consumptives, Take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

DIED.

March 10th, 1875, at Little Sugar Loaf, N. C., W. J. BLACKWELL, aged 57 years and 14 days

We miss him—yes, we miss him;
His features yet are plain.
Hope is weathed around him,
So we submit and endure the pain.

FRIEND.

Daily Star please copy.

IN MEMORIAM

A tribute to the memory of MRS. ELIZABETH DRANE RADCLIFFE, wife of Col. J. D. Radcliffe, of New York, who died at Salem, N. C., on the 11th of February, 1875, in the 36th year of her age

"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God"

Again has a happy home been made desolate and the tears of sorrowing mourners water the turf on a new made grave. A flower of surpassing beauty has been transplanted from earth's bleak sands to the garden of Paradise; a gentle spirit borne above to deck God's vesture with another jewel. Like a delicate perfume or a note of sweet music the life and character of our departed sister cannot be interpreted by words alone; and the writer of this sad tribute of love and duty keenly feels the poverty of his powers in the effort to do just

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

DAD.

One thing has always seemed strange to me, by the way—that all the sentiment of song should be treacled out upon "Man," and not one bit of sugar for "Dad." I don't object to a good deal being done in a praiseful way for "Mother," but I agree with the impartial critic who remarked that the old gentleman ought to have a show occasionally. Be mine the task to put in a lyric word for "the old man." I contribute these verses to literature not to show that I can do one thing as well as another, turn off a poem as easily as an agricultural essay; not with any intention to snatch the wreaths from Bryant's brow or rob Longfellow of his laurels (though if critics will draw comparisons, hold me not to blame if they turn in my favor); but I simply sling these verses at your head, good reader, in a feeble endeavor to do justice to a much neglected body of our fellow-citizens:

MY FATHER.

Who hailed me first with rapturous joy,
And did not fret and fret and fret annoy
When the nurse said: Why! she's a boy!
My Father.

Who gave that nurse a half-a-crown,
To let him hold me—awkward clown,
Of course he held me upside down?
My Father.

Who ne'er to cut my hair did try—
Jobbing the scissors in my eye,
And cut ing every hair away?
My Father.

Who set me in a barber's chair
Instead, and had him cut my hair
Like my big brother's, good and square?
My Father.

Who when I had a little fight
Because Tom tore my paper kite
And bit me, said I did just right?
My Father.

Who when Tom licked me black and blue
Told not turn in and lick me, too—
Saying: "'Tis my duty so to do?
My Father.

Who told me pluck and luck must win,
And taught me to "put up a fist,"
Tho' I ne'er had trounce that Tom like shit?
My Father.

Who pennies ne'er refuse to plank,
Nor dropped them in that mimic "Bank"
Where I could only hear them clank?
My Father.

Who when I wished to buy a toy
Ne'er thought 'twould give me much more joy
To send tracts to some heathen boy?
My Father?

Who bought me ponies, guns, and sich,
And gave me leave to fork and pitch,
While he raked up to make me rich?
My Father.

And who at last, when all was done,
Passed in his checks, and, noble one,
Left all he had to me, his son?
My Father.

JOHN PAUL.

Seals in Our Waters.

The Washington *Echo* records the fact of the capture of a strange fish in the shape of a seal, in the Tar river, opposite that town. He was caught with a gun and sunk after several shots had been fired into its body, but the carcass floated ashore a few days afterwards.

We understand that a seal has also been seen in the Cape Fear river opposite the river and harbor works at New Inlet. He came, in several instances, within good rifle range, but as there was only a shot gun on hand, with small shot, it was not fired on, the parties preferring to wait until they could procure some heavier ammunition. This was on Tuesday last, since which time we have heard nothing more in in regard to the matter. It must have been cold sure enough in the Northern latitudes, to have driven these fish so far to the South.

Jury of Inquest.

The jury of inquest in the case of the colored child who was found dead in bed on Wednesday morning, at a house on Dock street, between Eighth and Ninth, was held yesterday morning. Dr. Winants made an examination of the body and submitted his report and a verdict was rendered that the child came to its death from natural causes.

Rates of Postage.

It should be borne in mind that the rate of postage on third class matter, embracing books and all printed matter, samples, merchandise, &c., has been changed from one cent for two ounces to one cent per ounce. It will be well for all concerned to make a note of this fact, and see that all such matter is fully prepaid before depositing it in the post office, as it cannot be forwarded unless it is fully repaid.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Among the decisions recently rendered in the Supreme Court, at Raleigh, we find the following, by Justice Rodman:

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company vs. Commissioners of Brunswick, from Brunswick; reversed and remanded.

Wilmington Railway Bridge Company vs. Commissioners of New Hanover, from New Hanover; reversed.

The Charlotte Centennial.

The Raleigh Light Infantry, as we learn from the *News*, having already secured tents will provide themselves with the regular camp equipage for the Grand Centennial Campaign at Charlotte, and for the first time will be instructed in the important part of a soldier's life, camp and guard duty.

We would be glad to learn that the Wilmington Light Infantry, so recently organized, would put in an appearance on the same occasion. But they are as yet, ununiformed, unarmed and undrilled and the Centennial is but little more than two months off.

The Carolina Central.

We are requested to say in reply to a "phunny" article in the Charlotte *Observer* of the 12th, that the passenger trains of this company have but in a single instance failed to leave Charlotte on or about schedule time and never failed to reach that city either direct or by transfer, except in a few cases where slides had covered the track, before the hour for leaving of the next train.

This we consider reflects credit upon the officers and employees and especially upon the conductors, engineers and track men and masters.

Those of our readers who are acquainted with the character of the soil between Monroe and Charlotte will appreciate the trouble in maintaining these connections so well in the face of difficulties that would have deterred less energetic men.

The following recipe, is said to be a certain cure for diphtheria: Baked Irish potatoes, well salted, and saturated with spirits of camphor; make a poultice and bind it to the throat.

STATE NEWS.

A telegraph office has again been established at Hillsboro.

Last year 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco were sold in Winston. The amount will be increased this year.

A darkey tried on Civil Rights in a barber shop in Raleigh the other day but the old thing did'nt work.

Some fifteen or twenty negroes left Stokes county last week for Indiana. A number of whites also left that county for the West.

The Tarboro Southerner says: The freshet in Tar river at this point came within thirty-two inches of the high water mark of June 1867, causing much damage to property along the river. It is now falling quite rapidly and we are glad to know it.

The Oxford Leader says: The Hon. A. W. Venable, despite the infirmities of age, is occasionally seen on the streets of Oxford, mingling freely in the social conversation with his friends. The Leader says his treasures of wit, anecdote and wisdom are as yet full and inexhaustible.

The Asheville Expositor says: The damage done by the recent freshet has been considerable in Buncombe county. The roads are almost impassable with a vehicle of any kind. The mails are being carried on horseback. Most of the mills have been washed away or greatly damaged. Two piers of Capt. Alexander's new bridge on the French Broad river have been washed away.

The Lumberton Robesonian says: We learn that the following gentlemen graduated at Ediuboro Medical College on the 24th of February and received the degree of Doctor of Medicines, and now rejoice in the possession of their diplomas. They are B. F. Fisher, D. B. McNeill, M. McI Patum, Wright Hall, B. F. Stephens and J. W. Denby. Under the skillful management of the President, Dr. Hector McLean, Edinboro Medical College has become a fixed fact.—

The Raleigh News says: It is said that Tim Lee is hopeful of obtaining the position of Postmaster at Raleigh. He is now in Washington working like blazes. Ike Young has gone on in the interest of Governor Holden, and it is likely the Franklinton fight will be repeated. If Tim can't get the Postoffice at Raleigh, it is said he would not object to supersede Hearne in the Superintendency of the Postoffice building here, or would even consider the appointment as Consul to Hamburg.

The Newbern Nutshell says: On Friday last, Cenar Smith, a negro living in White Oak Township, Jones County, became incensed with his wife, and most unmercifully beat her, which resulted in the death of her child and very nearly resulted in her own death. Smith was arrested and brought to trial before a magistrate yesterday and was sentenced to jail, but before the sentence could be executed he escaped and is still at large, but with about 100 citizens of the neighborhood hot on his track.

The Washington Echo says: We learn that on Tuesday last, before day, two negroes, Wm. H. Hawkins and Henry Robinson, set fire to the gin house belonging to Mr. L. H. Blakely, in Pitt county, which was detected and extinguished, however, before any serious damage was done. They were tracked and Hawkins was captured, and is now in the Greenville jail to await trial at the next term of the Superior Court. Robinson is still at large.

The Lumberton Robesonian says: It may not be generally known to our readers that Hon. William P. McLean, of Texas, who gave Beast Butler a severe rebuke recently in the House of Representatives, is of Robeson county parentage. His father emigrated many years ago from near Shoe Heel to Mississippi, where William Pinckey McLean was born. He entered the University of North Carolina in 1854 and graduated in June, 1857, with Major Avery, of Morganton, Maj. John W. Graham, of Hillsboro, Professor Grady, of Sampson, Capt. W. S. Norment, of Lumberton and others. He is a gentleman of polished manners, of considerable wealth and of undoubted personal courage. He is possessed of splendid talents, and bids fair to become one of the distinguished men of his day.

The Monroe Enquirer says: We understand there was a negro woman named Mollie Allen killed at Capt. Ellis' works, on the C. C. Ry., about six miles from this place on last Thursday night. At a coroner's inquest held on Friday the following testimony was shown, viz: That on the night mentioned, Mr. H. H. Carter, the section master, went into his shanty, and finding a dog there, ran him out and shot at him as he ran out of the door. Just at this time the woman came up and wanted to see his pistol. He handed it to her and turned around to look out, and hearing the pistol fire, turned just in time to catch the woman who had shot herself, and was in the act of falling. Mr. Carter was the only witness present, and his face being from her, he could not tell whether the shooting was accidental or not.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: A colored woman named Fannie Simms, living on the farm of Dr. Brooks, near Black Creek, left her house with two small children by themselves on Saturday last and did not return until the evening of the next day, Sunday. On Sunday morning some of the neighbors entered the house and found one of the children, aged 2 years, frozen dead, and the other, aged about 4 years, nearly frozen to death. It is hoped, however, that the latter may recover. The woman was committed to jail.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: The Western North Carolina road will be sold at auction sometime in May next and President Armfield of the Senate, and Speaker Robinson of the House, and Gov. Brogden have been appointed commissioners by this Legislature to purchase the road for the State, and then it is the intention to finish it to Paint Rock with convict labor. By amendment of Mr. Morehead these commissioners are limited in price to eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The bill passed its third reading in the Senate last night, and will return to the House to concur in the amendments. Mr. Linney amended so as to protect the commissioners from all chance of trickery and fraud on the part of sharpers.

LILLINGTON, PENDER CO., March 11, 1875.

Editors Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to request through your columns that the members of the Executive Committee (two from each of the eight townships) who, as the representatives of the friends of Pender county, have been working for its establishment, will meet at Long Creek Bridge (Lillington) at eleven o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday next, March 17th. A full and prompt attendance is requested.

Also at the same place, and at noon of the same day, there will be a meeting of the Democratic-Conservative party of Pender county for the purpose of consultation and organization in view of the election to be held in Pender county on the 15th of April next for county officers and a county site. The Democratic-Conservatives of Pender county are respectfully invited to attend. Let us organize. There is no time to lose. The election is at hand. Let us forward our best men for office, and make Pender county a success.

Respectfully,
JAMES GARRASON,
Chairman Executive Committee for establishing Pender County.

How the Obituary Poet Cheered Afflicted Families.

J. Alfred Brimmer, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Morning Glory*, having observed the disposition of persons who have been bereaved of their relatives to give expression to their feelings in a poetical form, reflected that it might, perhaps, be a good thing to introduce into his paper a department of obituary poetry.

So Mr. Brimmer determined that he would, as an experiment, at any rate, engage an obituary poet for a short time, with the purpose to give him permanent employment, if the plan seemed to take with the public. Accordingly, he sent for Mr. Remington Ott, a composer of verses.

"You understand, Mr. Ott," explained Brimmer, "that when the death of an individual is announced, I want you, as it were, to cheer the afflicted family with the resources of your noble art. I wish you to throw yourself, you may say, into the situation, and to give them a verse or two about the corpse which will seem to be the expression of the emotion of the hearts of the living."

"To lighten the gloom, in a certain sense?" said Mr. Ott.

"Precisely; lighten the gloom. Do not mourn over the departed; but rather take a joyous view of death, which, after all, Mr. Ott, is, as it were but the entrance to a better life. Therefore, I would advise you to touch the heart strings of the afflicted with a tender hand, and endeavor, for instance, to divert their minds from the tomb."

"Refrain from despondency, I suppose, and lift their thoughts to ——"

"Just so; and, at the same time, combine elevating sentiment with such practical information as you can obtain from the advertisement. Throw a glamour of poesy, for instance, over the common-place details of the every-day life of the deceased."

"I'll throw on stanzas," said Mr. Ott, "in such a manner that people will want their friends to die for the sake of the poetry."

"But above all," continued the editor, "take a bright view of the matter always. Make the sunshine of smiles break through the tempest of tears, and if we don't make the Morning Glory hum around among the mourners of this town, my name is not Brimmer."

He was right; it did hum. The next day Remington Ott was put on duty, and Brimmer went down to the sea shore for a breath of fresh air. All through the day death notices came pouring in, and when one would reach Ott he would seize it and study it up to ascertain its particulars. Then he would rush up stairs, lock himself in his room, take down his rhyming dictionary, run his fingers through his hair and hack away half an hour at a piece of paper until he considered that he had poetry in such a shape that would make a stricken family feel proud of the corpse. When his day's work was done Ott went home with a conviction that the *Morning Glory* had finally robbed death of its terror, and made life comparatively valueless.

In the morning Mr. Ott proceeded calmly to the office for the purpose of embalming in sympathetic verses the memories of their departed ones. As he came near to the establishment, he observed a crowd of 5,000 or 6,000 people in front of it, struggling to get in at the door. Climbing a tree that overlooked the crowd, he could see within the office the clerks selling papers as fast as they could handle them, while the mob pushed, and jammed, and yelled, in frantic efforts to obtain a copy—the presses in the cellar clanging away like mad. While upon the curb scene in front of him there was a line that stretched down the street for four squares, each man engaged in reading the paper with an earnestness that Mr. Ott had never before seen displayed by the patrons of that shrine. The band concluded that either his poetry had touched a sympathetic chord in the popular heart, or that an appalling disaster had occurred in some portion of the globe. He went around to the back of the office and ascended to the editorial rooms. As he approached the sanctum, loud voices were heard within. Mr. Ott determined to ascertain the cause before entering the office. He obtained a chair and placing it by the side door, he mounted and peeped over the door through the transom. There sat J. Alfred Brimmer holding the Morning Glory in both hands, while the fringe which grew in a semi-circle around the edge of his bald head stood straight out, till he seemed to resemble a gigantic gun-swab. Two or three persons stood in front of him in threatening attitudes. One of them was saying:

"My name is McGlue. I am brother of the late Alexander McGlue. I picked up your paper this morning, and perceived an outrageous insult to my deceased relative, and I have come around to demand, sir, what you mean by the following infamous language:

"The death angel smote Alexander McGlue,
And gave him protracted repose;
He wore a checked shirt and number nine shoes,
And he had a pink wart on his nose.
No doubt he is happier, dwelling in space,
Over there on the evergreen shore,
His friends are informed that his funeral takes place,
Precisely at quarter past four.

"This is simply diabolical! My brother had no wart upon his nose. He had upon his nose neither a pink wart, nor a green wart, nor a cream-colored wart, nor a wart of any other color. It is a slander. It is a gratuitous insult to my family, and I distinctly want you to say what you mean by such conduct."

"Really sir," said Brimmer, "it is a mistake. This is the horrible work of an incendiary whom I trusted as a brother.' He shall be punished by my own hand for this outrage. A pink wart! Awful, sir, awful! The miserable scoundrel shall suffer for this!"

"How could I know," murmured Ott, out there by himself, "that the corpse had not a pink wart? I used to know a man named McGlue and he had one, and thought all the McGlues had one. This comes from irregularities in families."

"And who," said another man, "authorized you to print this hideous stuff about my deceased son? Do you mean to say it was not with your authority that your low comedian inserted with my advertisement the following scandalous burlesque? Listen to this:

"Willie had a purple monkey, climbing on a yellow stick;
And when he sucked the paint all off, it made him deathly sick;
And in his latest hours, he clasped that monkey to his hard,
And bid goodbye to earth and went into a better land.

"Oh, no more he'll shoot his sister with his little wooden gun;
And no more he'll twist the pussy's tail, and make her yow for fun;
The pussy's tail now stands out straight, the gun is laid aside
The goon eyed rabbit jump around since little Willie died."

"The utterly atrocious character of this balderdash will appear when I say that William was twenty years old; that he never had a purple monkey on a stick; that he never sucked such a thing; that he never fooled with cats, and that he died of liver complaint."

"Infamous—utterly infamous!" groaned the editor, as he cast his eyes over the lines. "And yet," whispered Ott, to himself, "he told me to lighten the gloom and to cheer the afflicted family with the resources of my art; and I certainly thought that the idea about the monkey would have that effect somehow. It is ungrateful."

Just then, a knock was heard at the door, and a woman entered, crying.

"Are you the editor?" she inquired of Brimmer.

Brimmer said he was.

"W-well" she said, in a voice broken by sobs, "w-what d'you mean by publishing this kind of poetry about my Johnny? My name is Sm-ith, and when I looked this morning for the notice of Johnny's d-death in your paper, I saw this awful wicked verse:

"Four doctors tickled Johnny Smith—
They blistered and they b-led him;
With squills and anti-bilious pills
And ipecac they fed him.
They stirred him up with calomel,
And tried to move his liver;
But all in vain—his little soul
Was wafted o'er the river."

"It is false! false! that's what it is Johnny only had one doctor. And they didn't try to m-m-move his liver, and they didn't bleed him and blister him. It's a wicked falsehood, and you're a hard-hearted brute for printing it?"

"Madam, I will go easy if you continu" exclaimed Brimmer. "This is not my work. It is the work of a serpent whom I warmed in my bosom, and whom I will slay with my own hand as soon as he comes in. Madam, the miserable outcast shall die!

"Strange! strange!" mused Ott.—"And this man told me to combine elevating sentiment with practical information. If the information concerning the squills and ipecac is not practical, I have misunderstood the use of that word. And if young Smith didn't have four doctors it was an outrage. He ought to have had them, and they ought to have moved his liver. Thus it is" thought Ott, 'that human life is sacrificed to carelessness."

At this juncture, the sheriff entered, his brow clothed with thunder. He had a copy of the Morning Glory in his hand. He approached the editor, and pointing to a death notice, said:

"Read that horrible mockery of my woe, and tell me the name of the writer, so that I can chastise him."

The editor read as fallows:

"We've lost our little Hannah in a very painful manner,
And we often asked, 'How can her sufferings be borne?'
When her death was first reported, her aunt got up and snorted
With the grief that she supported, for it made her feel forlorn.

She was a little seraph, that her father, who is a sheriff,
Really doesn't seem to care if he never smiles further;
She has gone, we hope, to heaven, at the early age of seven,
(Funeral starts off at seven,) where she'll never more have pain."

"As a consequence of this infamy, I withdraw all the county advertising from your paper. A man who can trifle in this manner with the feelings of a parent is a savage and a scoundrel!"

"Really," Ott reflected, "that person must be deranged. I tried, in his case, to put myself in his place, and to write as if I was one of the family, according to instructions. The verses are beautiful. That allusion to the grief of her aunt, particularly, seemed to me to be very happy. It expresses violent emotion with a felicitous combination of sweetness and force. These people have no soul—no appreciation of the beautiful art."

While the poet mused, hurried steps were heard upon the stairs, and in a moment a middle-aged man dashed in abruptly, and seized Brimmer's scattered hair, bumped his prostrate head against the table three times with considerable force. Having expended the violence of his emotion in this manner, he held the editor's head down with one hand, shaking it occasionally by way of emphasis, and with the other hand seized the paper and said:

"You disgraceful old reprobate! You unsympathetic and disgusting vampire! You hoary-headed old ghoul! What d'you mean by putting such stuff as this in your sheet about my son? What d'you mean by printing such awful doggerel as this, you depraved and dissolute ink-slinger—you imbecile old quill-driver you?

"Oh! buy Bartholomew out in the woods,
In a beautiful hole in the ground,
Where the bumble-bees buzz and the wood-peckers sing,
And the rabbits hop around.
And the rabbit-bugs tumble around,
So that in winter, when the snow and slush
Have covered his last little bed,
His brother Artemus can go out with Jane,
And visit the place with his sled."

"I'll teach you to talk straddle-bugs! I'll instruct you about slush! I'll enlighten your insane old intellect on the subject of singing wood-peckers! What d'you know about Jane and Artemus, you wretched buccaneer, you despicable butcher of the English language? Go out in a sled! I'll carry you out in a hearse before I'm done with you, you deplorable lunatic!"

At the end of every phrase, the visitor gave the editor's head a fresh knock against the table. When the exercises were ended, Mr. Brimmer explained and apologized in the humblest manner, promising at the same time to give his assailant a chance to pummel Ott.

"The treachery of the man," murmured the poet, "is dreadful. Didn't he desire me to throw a glamour of poetry over common-place details? But for that I should never have thought of alluding to wood-peckers, and bugs and other children of nature. The man objects to the remarks about the sled. Don't the idiot know that it was necessary to have a rhyme for 'bed?' Can he suppose that I can write poetry without rhymes? The man is a lunatic! He ought not to be at large!"

Hardly had the indignant and energetic parent of Bartholomew departed, when a man with red hair, and a ferocious glare in his eyes, entered, carrying a club, and accompanied by a savage-looking dog.

"I want to see the editor," he shouted.

A ghastly pallor overspread, Brimmer's face, and he said:

"The editor is not in!"

"Well, when will he be in?"

"Not for a week—a month—or a year—forever! He will never come in any more!" screamed Brimmer. He has gone to South America, with the intention of staying there the balance of his life. He has departed—he has fled. If you want to see him, you had better follow him to the equator. He will be glad to see you. I would advise you, as a friend, to take the next boat and start at once."

"That is unfortunate," said the man with the golden locks; "I called for the purpose of battering him up a lot with this club."

"He will be sorry," said Brimmer, sarcastically. "He will regret missing you. I'll write to him and tell him, and mention that you dropped in."

"My name is McFadden," said the man; "I came to break the head of the man who wrote that obituary poetry about my wife. If you don't tell me who perpetrated the following, I'll break yours for you! Where is the man that wrote this? Pay attention:

"Mrs. McFadden has gone from this life,
She has left a lot of sorrows and cares!
She caught the rheumatism in both her legs,
While scrubbing the cellar and stairs.
They put mustard plaster upon her to warm,
They bathed her in whiskey and rum;
But Thursday her spirit departed and left
Her body entirely numb."

"The slave who hell the late Mrs McFadden up to the scorn of an unsympathetic world, in that shocking manner," said the editor, "is named Remington Ott. He boards in Blank street, fourth door from the corner. I would advise you to call on him and avenge Mrs. McFadden's wrongs with a judicious intermixture of club and dog bites."

"And this," sighed the poet, outside the door, "is the man who told me to divert McFadden's mind from the horrors of the tomb. It was the monster who counseled me to make the sun-shine of McFadden's smiles burst through the tempest of McFadden's tears. If that sore-headed monster couldn't smile over that allusion to whiskey and rum; if those remarks about rheumatism in her legs, could not divert his mind from the horrors of the tomb, was it my fault?" McFadden growled—"He knows no more about poetry than a speckled mule knows about the Shorter Catechism."

The poet determined to leave before any further criticisms were made upon his performances. He jumped down from the chair and crept softly toward the back staircase, where he suddenly encountered Brimmer, who was moving off in the same direction. The editor had hardly time to utter a profane ejaculation and to lift his hand to strike the post, when an old lady in a poke bonnet and silver-bowed spectacles, suddenly emerged from the stairway and pinned the editor to the wall with the ferule of her umbrella. After grinding her teeth at him for a moment, she floored him with her weapon, and seating herself upon his prostrate, she extracted a copy of the Morning Glory from her bag, and pointing to a stanza in the obituary column, asked Ott to read it aloud. He did so. It read in this fashion:

Little Alexander's dead;
Jam him in the coffin;
Don't have as good a chance
For a funeral off in!
Rush his body right around
To the cemetery,
Drop him in the sepulchre
With his Uncle Jerry."

At the end of every line the indignant conqueror punched the fallen Brimmer's ribs with her umbrella, and exclaimed:

"O, you willin! D'you hear that, you wretch? What d'you mean by writin' of my grand-son in that way? Take that, you serpint! O, you—you willinous wiper, you trying to break a lone widder's heart with such scand'lous lies as them! There, you willin! I kummere to hammer you well with this here umbrella, you wicked willin, you owdacious wiper, you! Take that, and that, you wile, indecent, disgustin' wagabone! When you know well enough that Aleck never had no Uncle Jerry, and never had no uncle in no sepulchre anyhow, you wile wretch, you"

While she pounded the editor, the poet groped his way down stairs, six steps at a time and emerged from the front door with remarkable suddenness. When Brimmer's employees dragged away Alexander's grand-parent, and carried her screaming and struggling down to the street, the editor sent for a carriage and was taken home to bed, from whence he arose a week later with an earnest determination never to permit another line of obituary poetry to enter the columns of the Morning Glory.

From N. Y. Evening Post.

THE BOOKMAKERS.

REMINISCENCES AND CONTEMPORARY SKETCHES OF AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.

XXI.—E. J. Hale & Son.

The house of E. J. Hale & Son is young in New York, although it is one of the oldest of the publishing and bookmaking firms in the United States. The members of the firm are Edward J. Hale and his son P. M. Hale, who are natives of North Carolina, where they lived until within a few years.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

The senior member of the firm established himself in business as a publisher in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1823—just half a century ago, and soon afterwards began to publish books, laying the foundation for what was afterwards one of the largest bookmaking establishments in the Southern States. The junior member joined the firm in July, 1850, almost a quarter of a century ago. Possessed of a good judgment, remarkable intelligence, industry and integrity of the "old fashioned" sort, they not only built up a reputation, but also a very large and profitable business, considering the obstacles of their location and the few objects which could engage the attention of bookmakers. Before the war they had amassed a respectable fortune—one at least which was quite satisfactory to two American gentlemen, until the days of quick money making which came with the hostile attitudes of the two sections.

THE FORTUNE OF WAR.

For nearly fifty years the house published a newspaper which had a larger circulation and influence than any in North Carolina, and before the war had become one of the leading, if not the leading newspaper in the Confederate States. In March, 1865, the career of this newspaper was ended. Indeed the whole business of the house in North Carolina was destroyed. The accumulations of a lifetime were swept away in a few hours by the fires that marked the track of General Sherman's "March to the Sea."

The close of the war left the house in straitened circumstances financially, but with the good wishes of "troops of friends." Leaving behind them names which had become household words in North Carolina, and were honored throughout the Southern States, they removed to New York in 1866, taking with them the book branch of their business.

EARLY PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of this house while in North Carolina were, in a certain sense, local. That is, they were books based on local occurrences, though the matter contained in them was of far wider influence and interest. The "Reports of the Supreme Court of the State" formed the most valuable part of their works. The opinions of Ruffin, and Gaston, and Daniel were among the ablest delivered from the bench of this or any other country, and were so recognized in all the States of the Union and in the Courts of Great Britain. Their other publications in North Carolina were some volumes of sermons by the Right Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, a giant among theologians in his day and generation, and two volumes of the "History of North Carolina," by Mr. Hale's lifelong friend, the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, so long and so well known in this city. The war interrupted the publication of this work, and the death of Dr. Hawks, soon after its close, prevented its completion.

THE BEGINNING IN NEW YORK.

The firm began business in New York as jobbers of books, but with the determination to resume and enlarge upon their old occupation as bookmakers. Against great odds they have made their way to a most substantial business. Beginning with a few books, the excellence of whose character made them at once standard and popular, they have gradually increased their list to respectable dimensions. The admirable manner in which their books are printed has also been of great advantage to them. Their object is finally to give up the jobbing trade and confine their efforts to making and selling their own books. Their theory is that the jobbing of books, like the jobbing of all other goods, is fast deserting New York. The policy of publishers of books and manufacturers of other goods is to discriminate against the city jobbers, and to build up thereby that branch of business elsewhere. They give very plausible reasons for the adoption of and adherence to this policy. But without stopping to consider these, a walk along the business streets of this city will show its effect. Many think that New York business was struck down by the panic of 1873, that the country has not yet recovered, and that New York is suffering only in consequence of that panic.—But another and very potent cause of empty stores, of stagnant values in real estate, of want of employment, of starvation and misery, which abound, is the transfer of New York jobbing business to Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore and other cities, by reason of the discriminating policy referred to. For the present "first hands" feel no difference in results. But very soon it will be manifest that the suffering of one-half of this great city must be the suffering of the other. This is not simply the theory of this house, but of many others.

THEIR IMPRINT IN NEW YORK.

In 1867 the first book bearing the imprint of E. J. Hale & Son, since their removal to New York, was published. It was the Rev. Dr. R. L. Dabney's "Defence of Virginia and the South," an able, but of course an unpopular book in the Northern States.

Many other books published by this house in the last few years have made their mark in the world of letters.—Among those deserving mention is "The Comet," by H. W. Guion, of North Carolina. This has attracted a great deal of attention, and is really a remarkable book. Doubtless, had it been the work of an English instead of an American scientist, and had it borne the imprint of a great establishment instead of a comparatively new publishing house, it would have created a great "sensation" in the world.

Mr. W. B Reed, whose essays have been praised by the press and read by the people of every section of this country, is the author of a very readable volume, published by this house, called "Among my Books." The poems of Henry Timrod, that sweetest of southern singers, whose verses, whether of love or of war, are read with delight in so many northern homes, is published by them in beautiful style.—"The Cyclopædia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens," a labor of love and a labor of years, marvellously well done by another colaborer on the press of this city, Mr. De Fontaine, deserves a place in every library. The "History of the United States," by A. H Stephens, is a complete compendium of our history from the point of view of the Ex-Vice-President of the Confederate States. It is selling by thousands for use in the schools of the country. The "History of the English Language," by Professor Shepherd of Baltimore, which has met with marked success, has received the highest praise from such accomplished authorities as Professors Whitney, March, Hunt, Gildersleeve, Holmes and Joynes, and while accepted as an admirable book for the general reader is rapidly making its way into the best schools of the country.

PERSONAL.

The catalogue of E. J. Hale & Son now contains one hundred and forty-two volumes, and will be largely increased during the present year, notably by the publication of a series of works of fiction by an American author. The members of the firm are greatly encouraged by the success with which they have met, and no less by the prospect, and doubtless their establishment at Murray street will at no distant day become of the important sources of literature in this country.—The senior member of the firm is still enjoying good health, and is regularly seen at his desk, while the junior member might be taken for a much younger man than his experience and knowledge of business would lead us to expect.

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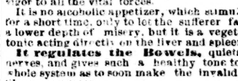

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A Consumptive Cured—When death was hourly expected from **Consumption**, all remedies having failed and Dr. Hawks was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of INDIAN HEMP which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. HEMP also cures night sweats, is used at the stomach and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1632 Race st., Philadelphia, naming this paper. 4

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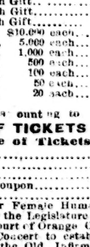

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, at Madras, to his brother, at WORCESTER. May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

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Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

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It affords me pleasure to say that I am well acquainted with a large majority of the officers of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, who reside in the vicinity of my home, and I attest their intelligence and their worth, and high reputation as gentlemen, as well as the public confidence, influence and substantial means liberally represented among them. JAMES L. KEMPER, Gov. Virginia.

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ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS against the county of Brunswick are requested to present them on or before the third Monday in May, 1875, to either member of the Board of Commissioners of Brunswick county, to the Treasurer of said county, or to M. C. Stevens, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

MARSDEN BELLAMY,
Attorney for Brunswick County.
8-dim&w6Mon. in May

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